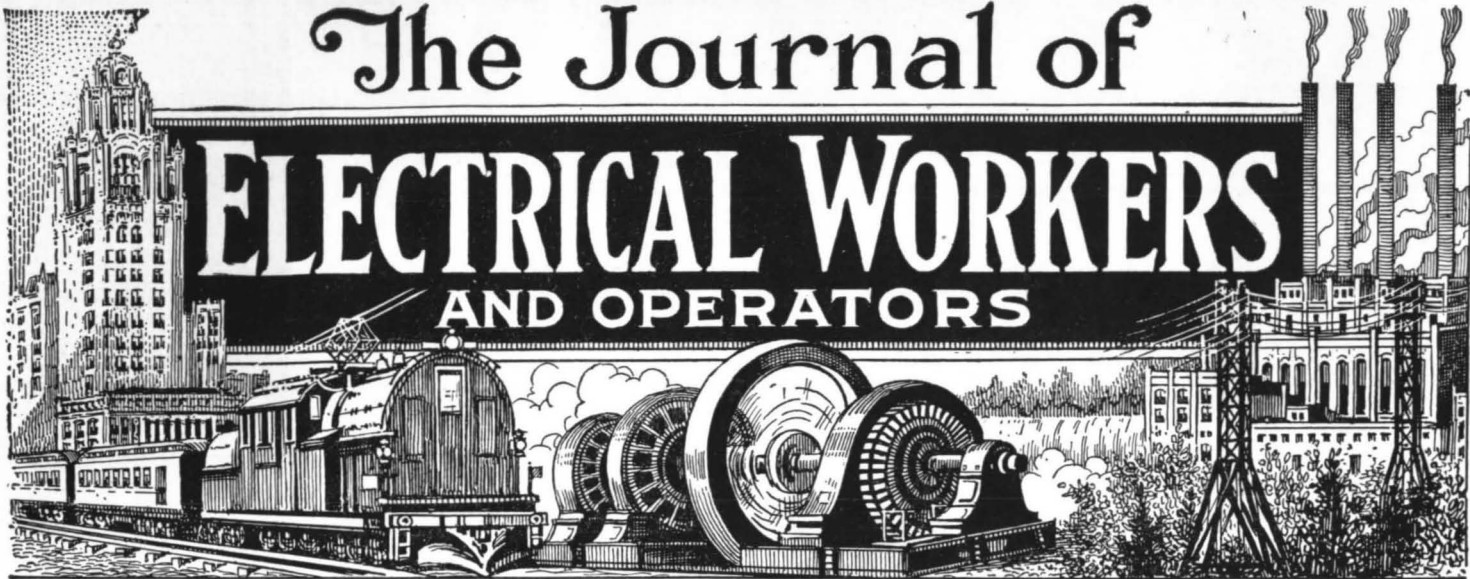


The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

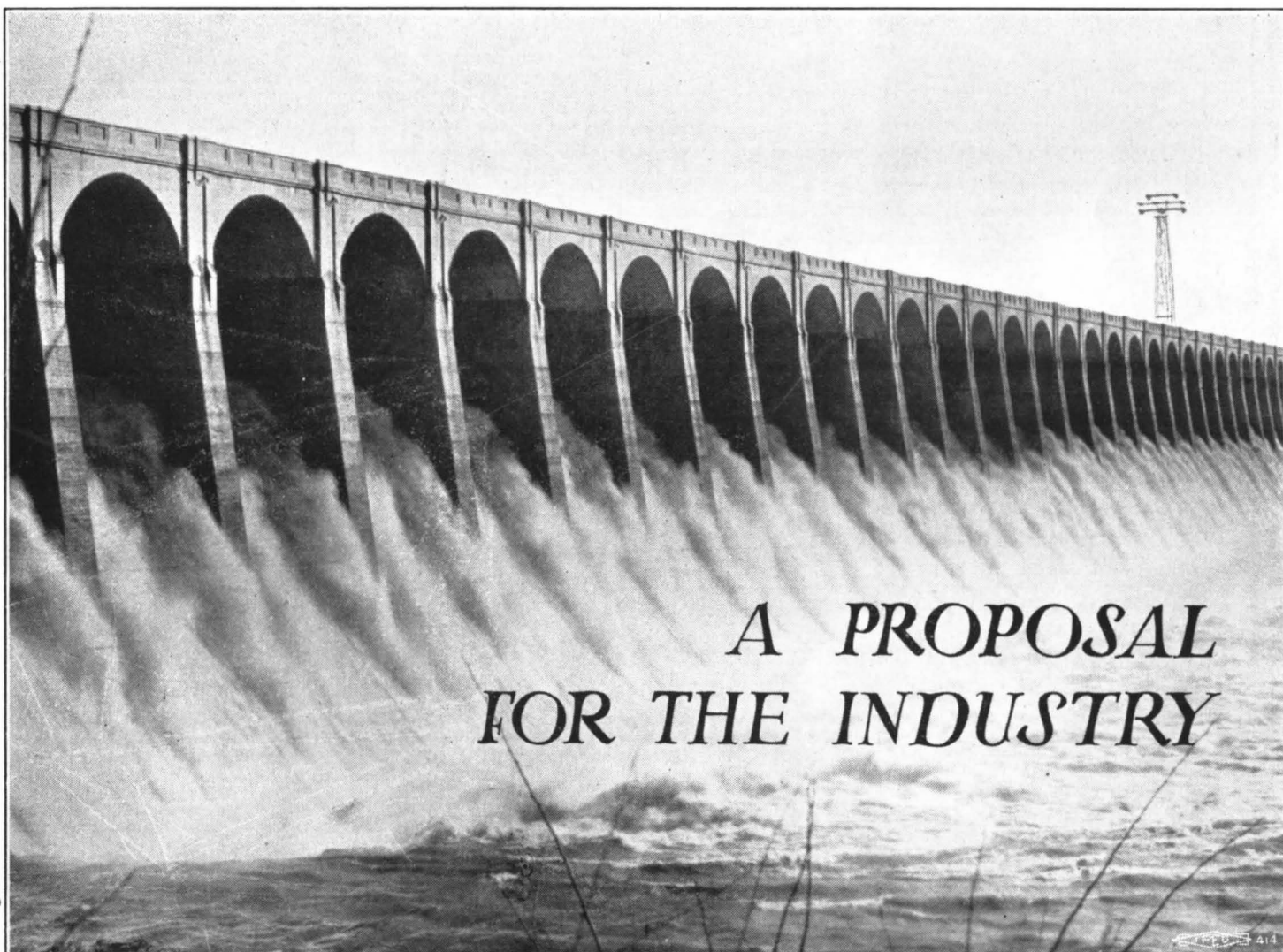


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1935

NO. 6



*A PROPOSAL
FOR THE INDUSTRY*

30 million unemployed?

The Eyes of a Life Insurance Company

THREE LOCAL TRAGEDIES

(1) Early on Monday morning an undertaker is announced—to check up on life insurance of a man who died during the week-end. The widow had assured him that his bill would be paid out of the “insurance money.”

While the records were being checked, the widow and son were announced, and she had the two policies with her.

To the undertaker and the family we had to announce that the policies had lapsed—not only on the man but two on the wife and two on the son.

No insurance—not even any to borrow on—for the burial expenses.

Would you like to face a situation like that—having to tell a widow that there was no “insurance money?”

Would you want that kind of a message to come to **your** loved ones?



(2) A few days later, came a telephone announcement of the death of a woman policyholder. “Mr. _____ asked me to tell you about his wife’s death, this morning, and to ask you to send the papers.”

Another check-up, and all was well in this case, as far as the insurance was concerned.

“All is well” can never be said when death occurs, but having “all well” with the life insurance **takes away the money worry.**



(3) Another Monday morning comes, and the announcement—“A gentleman to see about a death claim.”

This time it was Tony, the Barber, who had passed on after an illness of a few weeks, and a friend of the family was helping to straighten out his affairs, and had brought the last premium receipt with him.

Again a quick check-up showed the insurance in force, and steps were taken for prompt payment.



Contrast the first with the second and third, and you will realize quickly **how much more tragic a lapsed policy can make life!**

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
1200 Fifteenth St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

There is a certain amount of excitement attached to the editing of any publication. Reporters on daily newspapers feel this stir keenly, and it is believed many young men are willing to enter the daily newspaper game at low pay because of the romantic thrill of driving through the grind.

Weekly and monthly publications are supposed to be free from this excitement. They are supposed not to feel the pressure of publication dates and the call of the presses for copy, and more copy. Well, this may be true, but we have seen editors of country weeklies walking the floor and tearing their hair along about 7 p. m. Thursday evenings in an effort to get into their last pages the latest news item.

Why in the world should there be any excitement connected with editing a monthly journal? A journal does not undertake to get spot news. Its business is to describe the monthly scene and interpret the monthly trends, and yet we must confess that the old first-of-the-month comes around pretty fast. Sometimes it seems as though there were only about seven days between the first of one month and the first of the next. And then, quite stubbornly monthly articles refuse to give up their secrets at the proper time. Here is an article, it appears, that the Electrical Workers Journal just must have, but it can't be got. And the staff must go adventuring, seeking it, or an adequate substitute. In this enterprise there is real excitement and worry.

So, dear readers, we are letting you look behind the scenes a little bit in this column this month. Quite informally telling you it is a gay dog's life that the Editor leads. He has his troubles and his anxieties as well as his enthusiasms and compensations.

Meyer Fink, a prominent Chicago attorney, in his broadcast over WCFL recently in connection with a recommendation of best informed weekly papers said:

"The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, the official organ of that group, is a monthly publication which can be depended upon for articles of unusual interest."

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Courtesy PWA

DRAMA IN THE WORKSHOP

Railroad Worker on the Baltimore & Ohio Burning Off Engine Head Rebuilding Locomotives on One of the Public Works Projects in Industry.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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NO. 6

A Federal Electric Code Proposed

INFLUENCED by the failure of the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association to function in an open and scientific way, a movement has got underway in the electrical industry which bids fair to change the set-up. At the conference called May 4 which was attended by representatives and key men in associations within the industry, action was taken that is likely to result in the following:

1. The formation of a voluntary association to carry on education in the industry for a new type of electric code.

2. Requests will be made of the American Standards Association to reform the electrical committee in its personnel and methodology.

3. The U. S. Labor Department and the U. S. Bureau of Standards will likely be asked to formulate a federal electric code.

The official release given out at the May 4 conference held at 1200 15th Street, Washington, is as follows:

1. Endorsed in principle the idea of co-operation between groups represented.

2. Endorsed in principle a plan to approach the ASA to see if it will adopt a proposal to change representation of the electrical committee in such manner as to insure that the National Electric Code be hereafter shaped after engineering principles rather than after commercial interests.

3. Endorsed in principle the formation of a federal electric code.

A committee composed of A. J. Hixon, W. H. Greenlaw and M. H. Hedges was appointed to carry on the preliminary work looking toward these objectives. W. J. Mahan presided at the conference. Those present at the conference were as follows:

Walter E. Kern, Department of Highways, government of District of Columbia.

Wm. J. Mahan, president, International Association of Electrical Inspectors.

Paul F. Stricker, Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

William H. Greenlaw, International Association of Municipal Electricians.

M. G. Lloyd, Bureau of Standards, section of safety codes.

Alfred J. Hixon, Hixon Electric Company, Boston.

Laurence W. Davis, National Electrical Contractors Association.

Groups lay ground for co-operation on permanent basis. May 4th conference inaugurates movement of deep significance.

E. D. Bieretz, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. D. Lynett, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, New York.

A. L. Pierce, Brough Electric Works, Wallingford, Conn.

M. H. Hedges, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Call Describes Situation

The call for the conference was sent out April 10 by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The call follows:

"It appears time to call an informal meeting of representatives of the electrical industry, and will you please consider this a call to such a meeting to be held at 10 a. m., Saturday, May 4, at 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington. This call is made after a conference with certain representatives of various sections of the industry. The action of the March 19 meeting of the electrical committee has resulted in confusion. Confusion is not a medium through which good standards may emerge. Apart from any partisan issue that may be traced to this meeting of the electrical committee, it is plain that the cause of good standards can not be advanced in an atmosphere of confusion and obscurity. Those representatives of the industry who believe that the public as well as the worker has a definite stake in maintaining clear-cut standards have been considering the idea for some time of securing the co-operation of the United States Government in setting up a proper agency for standard-making and maintenance.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has filed with the new Labor Standards Division of the U. S. Department of Labor a request that this division take the initiative in creating such an agency in co-operation with the Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce. This proposal is to be

discussed at the May 4 meeting.

"On receipt of your acceptance to this invitation an agenda will be forwarded to you."

Impatience with the way the electrical committee of N. F. P. A. was functioning has been manifest for four or five years within the industry, and protests have been made with no avail. The electrical committee has never allowed labor representatives to sit upon it. It has grown steadily more arrogant in its handling of standards and more secretive. This contest over the bare neutral type of wiring precipitated a crisis at the March 19 meeting in New York. Obvious political log-rolling and caucusing was evident at this meeting of the committee and the May 4 conference held in Washington was a reaction from this failure of the committee to live up to its function of making standards on an engineering basis.

Government Representatives Present

Members of the Labor Department and the U. S. Bureau of Standards attended the May 4 conference. Both are regarded as being interested in the proposal to formulate a federal electric code. The Labor Department has recently established a labor standards division which has for its objective co-operation with labor unions in their effort to maintain standards of all type—wage standards, health standards, safety standards, craft standards and such. The U. S. Bureau of Standards for a year has been the standard-making body for the government. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers filed with the Labor Standards Division of the U. S. Department of Labor an analysis of the situation in March this year. This analysis follows:

In the electrical industry labor standards depend on material standards. We are not well enough informed in regard to labor standards in other industries to know whether this equation holds good for plumbing, carpentering, railroading and other occupational types. It would appear, however, to be a fact for trades where craftsmanship still endures.

From this equation we may deduce certain other principles which generally hold good for the status of labor in the electrical industry.

1. A lowering of material standards, the marketing of cheap, shoddy and sub-standard electrical materials and equipment lower labor's status both on the

side of craftsmanship and wages, hours and working conditions.

2. Employers who market substandard materials and install them are generally, when they are aware that they are doing this thing, unfair to labor and tend to beat down labor standards.

3. Substandard materials not only affect the economic status of labor but greatly increase hazards on the job.

4. The use of substandard materials often brings labor into disrepute with householders because labor is charged with the inefficiency of the installation when the blame should be put on the materials.

5. About this center, therefore, of labor standards in the electrical industry revolves every constituent element in the industry, namely, labor, manufacturing, generation of power, municipal inspection, and consumption of current.

Labor Must Participate

6. Therefore, labor is forced to develop a sound and genuine interest in the question of standardized materials, their manufacturing sources, the art of installation, their connection with private and public utility systems and other ramifying questions.

Bearing in mind that during depressions all standards, whether they be human or material, tend rapidly to fall, we submit this memorandum to the Division of Labor Standards in the United States Department of Labor. We are going to discuss:

1. Sound factors in a complete wiring system.

2. The relationship of the art of wiring to these factors.

3. The public character of the wireman's job.

4. The need for a public standard setting agency.

I. Sound Factors in a Complete Wiring System

It can be said at the outset that the character of the wiring system in any given edifice is determined by the manufactured materials that make up its component parts. In recent months certain manufacturing interests have honestly and in a spirit of public service greatly enhanced the value of their products looking toward a sound wiring system. The following factors may be said to make up a sound wiring system:

1. Raceways, preferably rigid steel conduit, that will give full and lasting protection to the conductors from all outside forces including moisture, blows during construction, heat, and other extraneous enemies.

2. Insulating finishes, preferably several coatings of zinc upon these raceways in order that the raceway may perform fully its proper function against all exigencies. Finishes such as black enamel and paint should be eliminated.

3. A viewing of the wiring system as a whole in order to accomplish two aims: (a) co-ordination of the standards of the different component parts into a single unit; (b) standards as such so as to make

it possible for workmen to assemble these component parts into a safe grounding wiring system.

4. The shaping and fabrication of the electrical materials so as to preserve an esthetic quality inasmuch as the look of the materials has a direct bearing upon the workmanly habit of installation of the worker.

5. The placing upon materials of a label service on all parts in order to enable the user to identify those materials that come up to the standard and to eliminate substandard materials.

6. The achievement of a non-tamperable circuit protection so that full protection will be given the workman that installs the system and the persons who live in the edifice where the system is installed.

In general, it may be said that some manufacturers have reached these standards. They have still to be widely adopted. There is some technical work yet to be done in the way of perfecting the locknut-bushing type of connection, and to eliminate the flooding of the market with unlabeled substandard material.

II. The Relationship of the Art of Wiring to These Factors

The art of wiring demands skill. This skill must be acquired by the mechanic largely through an apprentice training of four years on the job. The Federal Bureau of Vocational Training has shown that it is impossible to learn the art of electrical wiring in school. But skill avails little if the materials delivered on the job are defective or substandard. If a proper bushing is not supplied with armored cable by the manufacturer, no amount of skill on the part of the mechanic can correct this deficiency.

If a pipe that is turned out by a manufacturer is closed over with a thin enamel paint or with an aluminum paint so that any depressions in it made by the workman are not properly covered, allowing elements of deterioration to enter, no amount of skill on the part of the mechanic can correct this fault. If the pipe is not smoothed off properly, when the wires are pulled, the covering is cut by these protuberances and the mechanic's skill is nullified. The point is, of course, that labor's standards of efficiency and excellency depend in large part upon the materials used.

III. The Public Character of the Wireman's Job

The resultant of superior materials in the hands of superior workmen has so much significance to house owners and those occupants of buildings—in short, to the public—that the wireman's art has taken on public significance.

We quote from a decision of the New Jersey State Supreme Court:

"It is a matter of common knowledge, arising out of experience, that the mechanics of electricity require technical knowledge and skill in order

to guard the safety, health and general welfare of the public against harmful and destructive results through unskillful or improper installation of wires.

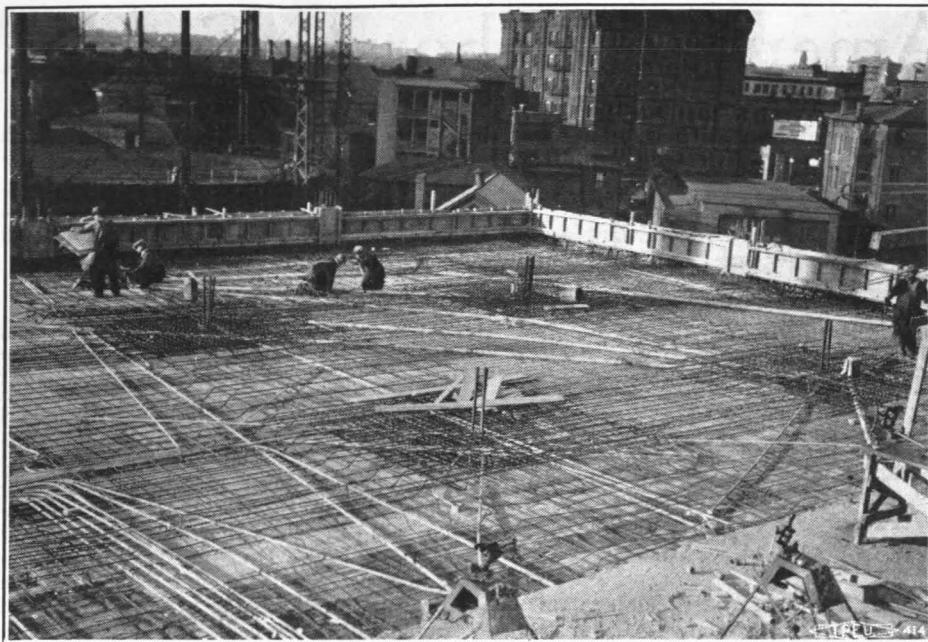
"The application and use of electricity for locomotion, heating, lighting and other utilities, both public and private, especially in the installation of the electric wires in public buildings, stores and private dwellings, are essential factors to be taken into account on the question of the legal property of a police regulation to the end, to prevent incompetent persons from exercising, without due authorization, a business or occupation fraught with danger to the public safety, health and general welfare. It is a matter of general history of the use of electrical power that there is much greater hazard of injury to life, limb and property, as a result of the use and application of electricity in the hands of the ignorant than there otherwise would have been if only those who are skilled in the work were entrusted with the task."

IV. The Need for a Public Standard-Setting Agency

If the foregoing analysis mirrors the truth of the situation; if, then, the art of wiring has a relationship to the great process of construction, which makes it not unlike a public utility; if it is true that there is an inescapable interrelation between the skill of the workman and the quality of material, one would ipso facto reach the conclusion that standard-making and standard maintenance is a public function.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has reached the conclusion that standard-making for the electrical industry should be in the control of a government agency. That agency could well be set up between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor in order that the technical knowledge involved in the creation of proper manufacturing standards should arrive from the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the proper knowledge in the maintenance of sound labor standards should arrive from the U. S. Department of Labor. It now becomes necessary to review somewhat the situation in the electrical industry that militates against the consummation of this desired end.

Standards in the electrical industry are now made in general by two agencies: first, the U. S. Bureau of Standards through the National Electrical Safety Code. The bureau has no authority except that of prestige. The National Electrical Safety Code is what its name implies—a code protecting workers in the electrical field. The second instrument is the National Electrical Code. This code does for property what the National Electrical Safety Code does for life. The National Electrical Code had its origin in the effort of fire underwriters to lessen hazards to property in that field so that insurance rates



One of the Floors of a Modern Building Showing the Intricacies of the Wiring System. Wiring Standards on Such a Structure Do Not Often Have To Be Watched But Even Here Chiseling Sometimes Shows Itself. Police Powers of the Union Through the City Inspector's Office Are Important to Maintaining Such Standards, But Unless These Powers Are Backed by a Code Which Itself Protects Life and Property, the Powers Are of Little Avail.

might be more stable. The direct instrumentality for the maintenance of the National Electrical Code is the electrical committee, a committee of 80 members and alternates of industry operating under the National Fire Protection Association.

Committee Bars Labor

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made application for membership upon this committee but has been refused admission. The membership of the National Fire Protection Association consists largely of firms and organizations. During the historical development of the movement to fight fire, there has grown an agency called the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., which is a testing laboratory for electrical devices and materials. The American Standards Association is a federation of about 40 national technical societies which is a liaison group between these societies, the government, and the National Fire Protection Association.

These then are the instrumentalities with which the electrical industry undertakes to create and maintain proper standards in the electrical field. On the face of it the situation could not be much improved, but appearances are illusory. The fact is that in its origin and in its early life the electrical committee was guided by engineering principles. Today engineering principles are being forced to give way to commercial objectives. Commercial interests which have axes to grind, which wish to market certain products, and utility companies which are desirous of building loads use pressure politics upon the electrical committee in such degree and in such manner that engineering principles are violated, and neutral disinterested decisions are difficult to make. The

growing power of the commercial interests has brought about serious controversies in a field where controversy has no place. Rationality, tradition and the serious involvement of life and property in the industry would lead one to believe that only the most careful engineering experience and knowledge would enter into the making of electrical standards.

The commercial interests have been known to employ the services of high pressure publicity types of men and to use not only persuasion but the threat of commercial retaliation if members of the electrical committee did not forfeit their best judgment and admit materials which really had no place in the National Electrical Code.

The upshot of this condition at the hour of making this report brings a division in the industry on this basis:

Commercial Group

1. Electric utilities centering in the Edison Electric Institute.
2. Certain manufacturers of electrical devices.

Public Group

1. Certain manufacturers of material who wish to maintain high standards.
2. U. S. Bureau of Standards, the National Association of Electrical Inspectors, the International Association of Municipal Electricians and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The point to making this analysis, of course, is not to argue that either side is sweepingly right or sweepingly wrong. The main point is that controversy has entered the field where rationality and not emotion should reign. We believe

that the situation is serious enough to lay before the Division of Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor, and we solicit their good offices in working for the setting up of a public agency for the creation and maintenance of electrical standards.

The agenda for the May 4 conference is as follows:

AGENDA

May 4 Conference

Major topic of discussion: Shall an electric code for use by municipalities and states be sponsored by federal agencies?

I.

Opening remarks—D. W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

II.

Attempted control of quasi-public agency like electrical committee of N. F. P. A. by private commercial interests. Discussion leader: William H. Greenlaw, president, International Association of Municipal Electricians.

III.

Report of the last meeting of the electrical committee of N. F. P. A. Discussion leader: William J. Mahan, electrical inspector, New Haven, Conn.

IV.

Report on the probable confusion within the field as a result of the action at the last meeting of the electrical committee. Discussion leader: A. Penn Denton, consulting engineer, Rigid Steel Conduit Association.

V.

Report of the proposal made by the I. B. E. W. to the Department of Labor. Discussion leader: M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

VI.

How shall the proposed government-sponsored electrical code be formulated and maintained? Discussion leader: Walter E. Kern, electrical engineer, D. C.

VII.

Resolution.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to do it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as here assumed. . . . Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Tracy Leads American Labor at Geneva

EYES of American labor are today fastened on Geneva, Switzerland.

There, beginning June 4, convened the annual International Labour Conference under the auspices of the International Labour Organization. This conference is made up of some 160 official delegates from about 40 nations. It is in effect a congress of nations. Behind the 160 delegates is a staff of about 225 technical advisors who also have official standing. The basis of representation under the constitution of the International Labour Organization is two official representatives from each participating government: one from the dominant employers' organization of that nation and one from the dominant labor organization of that nation. Both the employers' delegate and the labor delegate are certified by the participating government itself.

Dan W. Tracy, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was nominated by William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, who himself is the official member for the United States, to the governing body of the International Labour Office. Mr. Tracy's candidacy was endorsed by the Secretary of Labor and ratified by the Secretary of State and the President of the United States. He sailed on May 22.

Mr. Henry Dennison, President, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., is the delegate for industry from this country. Dr. Walton Hamilton, member of the National Industrial Recovery Board, and Miss Grace Abbott, formerly chief of the Children's Bureau, are the official government representatives. M. H. Hedges, director of research for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, went to Geneva as technical advisor to the American delegate for labor. The complete American delegation to the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference follows:

For the Government:

Dr. Walton Hamilton, member of the National Industrial Relations Board;
Miss Grace Abbott, formerly Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and now connected with the University of Chicago.

For the Employers:

Mr. Henry Dennison, President, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.

President of I. B. E. W. is American delegate to International Labour Conference. First annual conference shared by United States. Forty hour week principal subject.

For Labor:

Mr. Daniel W. Tracy, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Advisers:

For the government delegates: Mr. Witt Bowden, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Mr. Hugh S. Hanna, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Mr. William G. Rice, Jr., United States Labor Commissioner, Geneva; Miss Margaret H. Schoenfeld, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Mr. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., solicitor, Department of Labor.

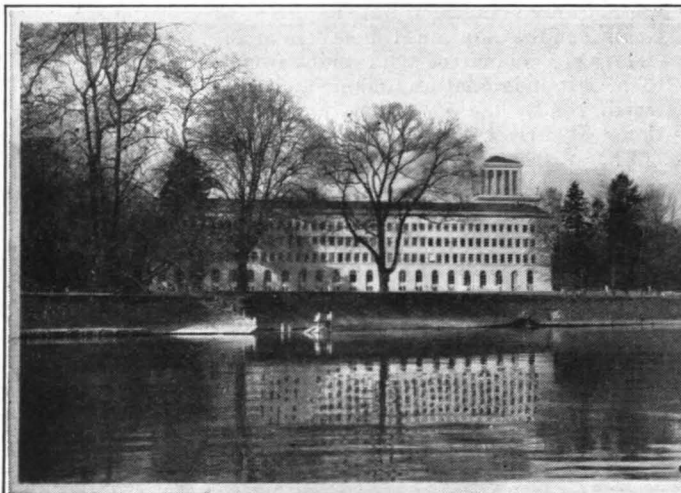
For the employers' delegate: Mr. E. Arthur Baldwin, Paris, France; Mr. Henry I. Harriman, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, New York, N. Y.; Mr. James Howe Volkmann, Zurich, Switzerland.

For the labor delegate: Mr. Marion H. Hedges, Washington, D. C.

One of the principal subjects which lies before this important session of the labor congress is the 40-hour week. President Tracy's declaration on the 40-hour week will be published in full in the July Journal.

Truly International in Scope

The International Labour Conference in rightly looked upon as congress of nations dealing with problems of labor and social justice. It is the most active arm of the League of Nations. In June, 1934, the United States Congress adopted the joint resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to accept membership in the International Labour Organization. On June 22 this resolution was officially communicated to the International Labour Conference and immediately the conference adopted a resolution inviting the United States to accept membership in the organization. Thereupon President Roosevelt, exercising the powers which Congress had conferred upon him, accepted membership as of August 20, issuing a proclamation to that effect on September 10; the United States accordingly became a contractual member of the International Labour Organization from September 10, 1934. Observers from the U. S. Department of Labor attended conferences in Geneva thereafter. Among these were Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and Mary Anderson, director of the Women's



*The Gompers Room
in the
International Labor Office
of the League of Nations*



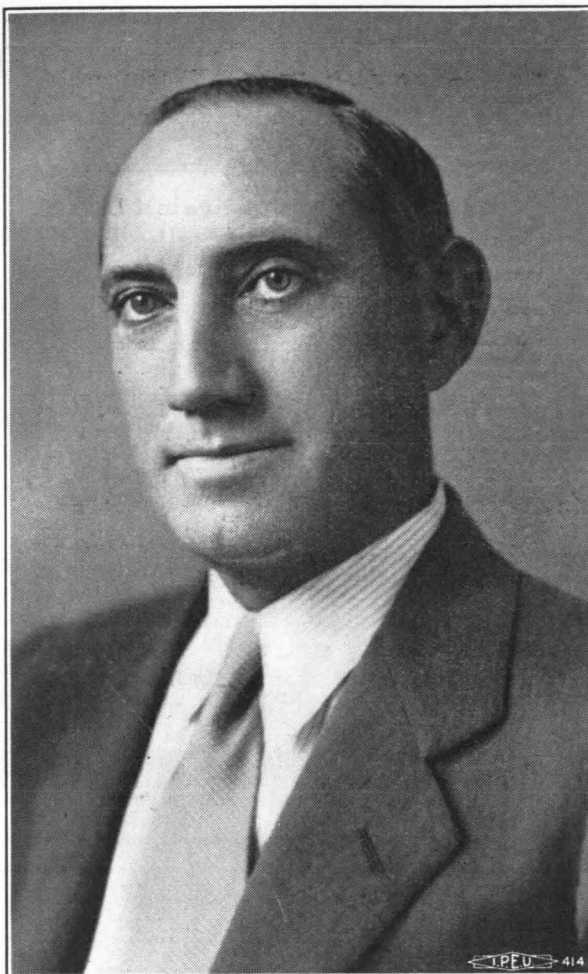
Bureau. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, attended the meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office held in Geneva in April, 1935. There is a permanent staff of about 500 research people, housed in a beautiful modern building on Lake Lemman, which carries on the complex and important *ad interim* activities of the I. L. O. Harold Butler, of Great Britain, is director of the International Labour Office. He succeeded Albert Thomas on his death recently. Mr. Thomas was director from the I. L. O.'s inception shortly after the World War until his death. The management of the I. L. O. is carried on by a governing body. The governing body itself, under Article 393 of the League of Nations, is composed of 32 persons, of whom 16 represent government, eight represent employers and eight represent workers. One-half of the 16 government representatives are appointed by members of industrial importance while the other half are selected for that purpose by government delegates to the conference, excluding the delegates of the members of chief industrial importance. Mr. William Green is a member of the governing body. The governing body might be compared to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The annual International Labour Conference, to which Mr. Tracy is delegate, might be compared to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The agenda in full for the June conference is:

Full Calendar Offered

1. Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another. (Second discussion.)
2. Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. (Second discussion.)
3. Unemployment among young persons. (Either first or single discussion, according to the decision of the conference.)
4. The recruiting of labor in colonies and in other territories with analogous conditions. (First discussion.)
5. Holidays with pay. (First discussion.)
6. Reduction of hours of work.

The sessions are held in the center of the city of Geneva—the city that has been an international center for centuries—on the University of Geneva campus.

American labor unionists, in order to understand what the International Labour Office is, should turn back the pages of history. They should put themselves in the center of Europe following the World War. They should remember that though labor generally supported the aims



PRESIDENT TRACY
Sits in World Labor Conference at Geneva.



DAVID DUBINSKY
Represented President Green of the A. F. of L. in the Governing Body Meeting of the I. L. O. in April.

of its governments in the respective nations engaged in warfare, that labor became sick of the fighting long before the armistice and began to press for reforms within the nations before the war ended. The very fact that labor became restless under the fighting no doubt had a great deal to do with the rather abrupt ending of the conflict. Further, it should be remembered that this restlessness in some countries grew to the staggering dimensions of revolution. Russia had transformed itself from a czaristic to a soviet form of government. Hungary was actually in the control of revolutionists. German socialists, once hated, were sweeping into power in Germany. Everywhere it looked as if new forms would replace the old. When the powers met at Versailles to salvage from the wreckage what could be salvaged, they were at first inclined to ignore the claims of labor, but as the revolutionary movement grew they were not so much inclined toward ignoring labor. President Wilson thought he had in the League of Nations an instrument for the preservation of world peace, and it is said that he first began to seriously consider making part of the League of Nations structure the International Labour Office on the advice of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. At any rate those who know the beginnings of the International Labour Office know that Samuel Gompers played an important part in its formation. Mr. Gompers, it may be remarked, supported the war aims of the United States government. He broke with the Second Internationale and was instrumental in establishing at Amsterdam the International Federation of Trade Unions.

America No Longer Outsider

When the first session of the I. L. O. was held in Washington in 1917, history ironically records that America did not participate directly. Observers from the American Federation of Labor sat in the galleries all through the sessions, for the simple reason that Congress had refused to ratify the League of Nations and enter the World Court. It was not until September 10, 1934, recorded above, that this gap was repaired and representatives of the United States actually sat.

The exact wording of the very important subject of curtailment of hours is as follows:

"The reduction of hours of work, with special reference to: (a) public works undertaken or subsidized by governments; (b) iron and steel; (c) building and contracting; (d) glass bottle manufacture; and (e) coal mines."

It is in this form that the question of the 40-hour week will come before the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference, which opens at Geneva, on June 4, 1935.

(Continued on page 267)

Legal Approach Depends on Economics

By BENJAMIN F. GOLDSTEIN, Chicago Attorney

[Editor's Note: Here follows a part of the notable address of Mr. Goldstein under the auspices of the College of Law and the College of Commerce, University of Illinois. This JOURNAL considers these observations of importance in an era when jurists are making decisions a priori, as if in legal vacuums.]

CONSIDER with me now the harm which comes to the public and private interests involved and to the community at large from attempts to solve problems in this field (law) on grounds which are economically unsound. For this purpose I have taken as illustrations two situations—one, the attempted prohibition of private uses of Chicago terminal public grain elevators; and the other, the current attempt to abolish several classes of holding companies in a portion of the public utility field. These illustrations I have selected because of their analogous historical background and because the lessons from the experience of the one may be of value in dealing with the other.

Consider the grain situation. In 1871 Illinois subjected to regulation as a public utility the business of public storage of grain in Chicago on the basis of three economic factors:

1. In 1870 there was a natural flow of grain to Chicago from the West and Northwest; it enjoyed a market monopoly as the sole gateway therefrom to the areas of consumption.

2. In 1870 the storage of grain in Chicago terminal public elevators was an essential link in the machinery for marketing grain. The farmer or the local dealer purchasing from him consigned the grain to the commission merchant in Chicago for resale, who, in turn, sold it to the shipper for the account of his eastern connections; pending such resale the grain was stored in these elevators.

3. The essential requirement of accessibility to both water and rail carriage created a monopolistic strategic advantage in the market for those whose elevators could so qualify.

The balance between the public and private interests involved justified regulation.

Economic Factors Shift

But hardly had such regulation become effective when three new economic factors altered the entire picture as it existed in 1870; by 1902 they emptied the Chicago terminal public elevators of the public's grain and filled them with grain owned by the operators themselves. These three factors were:

1. The farmer or local dealer was now using the country elevator system which had been built up since 1871 by or for him to store his grain pending resale.

2. The use of the Chicago elevators for storage of the public's grain in that market, or of grain in transit from other

Winner of decision against Bell Telephone Company tells law students at university that law should be a living thing.

markets which had been developed during this period was spasmodic and negligible.

3. On the other hand, the Chicago elevator operators had developed, during



BENJAMIN F. GOLDSTEIN

the same period, a profitable business of merchandising grains by grade or sample. As an integral part of this merchandising business, the operators made use of the otherwise empty terminal public elevators (a) to mix their own grains to qualify for grading, and (b) to store, pending resale, such graded grains and the other non-graded grains owned by them.

In the face of these new conditions, however, the Illinois courts, at the instance of the state, enjoined, in 1902, the operators from storing in their own terminal public elevators grain which they owned, and held unconstitutional a state statute permitting them so to do under certain regulated conditions. The grounds for the decision were:

1. The presence of the operator's own grain in the public storage space gave to him a power to manipulate grain deliveries to the disadvantage of the public's grain therein.

2. The provisions of the state constitution of 1870 creating terminal public elevators by implication excluded their use for any operations—such as private

uses—not established at the date of its adoption.

The decision represented an attempt by the State of Illinois to prohibit non-regulated action, otherwise economically sound, in relation to regulated action to prevent the possibility of abuse of the latter through the misuse of the former, instead of regulating the relationship for the same purpose, as was true in other states.

Economic Errors Made

The attempt not only failed, but produced much harm during the next quarter century. It resulted in the operators withdrawing their elevators in whole or in part from the public service and devoting them to private uses in their merchandising business. Such action adversely affected in four ways the business of public storage of grain in Chicago:

- (1) It destroyed the flexibility in the use of space, distribution of common nonproductive overhead, and economy of operation inherent in the interchangeable public and private uses of the same space, and to that extent increased the expense burden, to be absorbed by the public utility rates, of operating the remaining public space.

- (2) It created a shortage in the amount of regulated space necessary from time to time to hold the public's grain as part of future trading which had developed into an important marketing practice in Chicago since 1900.

- (3) The interference in the Chicago market alone with operations which had economic usefulness, discriminated against that market in favor of those markets wherein such operations were permitted.

- (4) It permitted unscrupulous elevator operators to so use the non-regulated private space in relation to the regulated public space as to evade the requirements of and to adversely affect their public utility operations to their own undue advantage and to the destruction of confidence in the system of grain marketing in Chicago in which the entire country was interested.

By 1927 the adverse effects called for remedial action, and in that year the Illinois State Legislature reversed the position taken in 1902 in that:

1. It gave legal recognition to the interchangeable employment by elevator operators of the space therein for public and private uses.

2. It prescribed regulations to prevent abuses in the public and private uses of the space in relation to each other to adversely affect the public use thereof.

The 1927 program is generally regarded as a constructive solution on a sound economic basis of a long-lingering,

(Continued on page 267)

Frozen Prices—and the Way Out

A SMALL paper-backed pamphlet of 38 pages represents apparently the most important piece of economic literature to come out of the New Deal. The pamphlet is entitled "Industrial Prices and Their Relative Inflexibility". It was prepared for the Secretary of Agriculture on order of the United States Senate by Gardiner C. Means, economic adviser to Henry A. Wallace. Its fate, officially declared, is as follows: "January 17, 1935.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed with illustrations." To date it has not had the recognition or the distribution that it deserves.

The deep import of this pamphlet is as follows: It factually proves that in a very large sector of economic and industrial life in America, prices are not set by the immutable law of supply and demand, but by administrative rulings of business men. Adequate charts are presented to support this contention. The rest of the pamphlet is devoted to tracing the significance of this fact. The pamphlet asserts:

"The difference between market prices and administered prices is clear. A market price is one which is made in the market as the result of the interaction of buyers and sellers. The prices of wheat and cotton are market prices as are many other agricultural products. This is the type of price around which traditional economic theory has been built.

"An administered price is essentially different. It is a price which is set by administrative action and held constant for a period of time. We have an administered price when a company maintains a posted price at which it will make sales or simply has its own prices at which buyers may purchase or not as they wish. Thus, when the General Motors management sets its wholesale price for a particular model and holds that price for six months or a year the price is an administered price. Many wholesale and most retail prices are administered rather than market prices. For administered prices the price is rigid, at least for a period of time, and sales (and usually production) fluctuate with the demand at the rigid price."

Farmers Have One Economy

Light is thrown further on this same subject by examples given by Mr. Means:

"The difference between the two methods of price making can be clearly seen in the case of concrete examples. The farmer sends his hogs to market or carts his carrots to town in the early morning. The price that he gets for those hogs or carrots depends upon market conditions—how many other farmers have sent in hogs or brought in carrots that day, and how many people are there to buy. The prices are the result of a bargain struck under these conditions. When the farmer sends his hogs or brings his carrots, he does not know just how much he is going

Official government publication levels sharp attack on old-fashioned economics.

to get for them. He is sure that they will all be sold, because he is not going to pay freight to have the hogs shipped back to him, or drive home with a load of carrots to rot on his hands; but he cannot tell what the price is to be.

"Contrast the fate of a Chevrolet with the fate of a hog. In the offices of General Motors, the managers decide on the 1935 price. They print their price lists and mail them out to their salesmen. They may arrange ahead of time to buy the materials which go into the Chevrolet at prices for materials which promise to give them a profit on each car at the price which they decide upon for the car. They do not know how many Chevrolets they are going to sell; but they do know at what price they will be sold. The contrast between the price of the farmers' hogs or carrots and the price of a 1934 Chevrolet is the contrast between the two kinds of price determination."

Classic economists, those who have been attacking labor's high wage philosophy as the road to prosperity, have also been contending that price is set in the open market by the pressure of buyers. Mr. Means indubitably shows that only in the agricultural field does supply and demand work, while in the industrial area prices are administered. Mr. Means contends that business men are not fit to set prices. He believes it should be a government function in co-operation with

businessmen. The short-coming of the pamphlet from labor's point of view is that he does not say that labor and the consumer should be of necessity represented on any board where prices are to be administered. He does not overlook this fact altogether, however. He asserts:

Correction Must Come From Labor

"If the interests are to impinge on each other, labor and consumer interests must be strengthened as pressure groups, presumably through the building up of their organizations. Such organizations would gain a status which they do not now have by being given a constructive role to play in the making of industrial policy, and the government might properly take positive steps to encourage their growth, just as it did in the case of business organizations in the first year of NRA and in the case of farmers through the encouragement of farm co-operatives and the farm-extension service. As the interest groups became more nearly equal in power, their decisions would tend increasingly to be in the public interest."

He goes on to say:

"Thus, the shift of large segments of economic activity from co-ordination through the market to co-ordination through administered activity has gradually sucked controls over industrial activity away from the three parties mainly at interest, the security holders, the workers and the consumers. It has placed this control in the hands of administrators, nominally responsible to the one group, the security holders, but factually responsible in all too many cases to no one. Such a concentration

(Continued on page 269)



Courtesy 14th Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Farm Economy Operates Under the Old Law of Supply and Demand But in the Industrial Field Two Forces Have Entered to Freeze Prices. "HOMESTEAD" by Thomas H. Benton.

Wages and Wages and Wages and Wages

WHEN a social world is created there will be a fair evaluation of services and salaries. The engineer who drives a great train across the continent is paid possibly \$250.00 per month. He has in his keeping the lives of men, women and children, and upon the sureness of his hand and the keenness of his eyesight depend the destinies of these lives. A pugilist stands up in a ring and boxes for a few minutes and is paid \$75,000. A man writes an immortal book and possibly receives two or three hundred dollars, while an advertising agent, propagandizing for big business is rated a millionaire. Building trades workmen who during the depression years have made less than \$500.00 per year, and in good years never made more than \$2,500.00 are called the aristocrats of labor, and propagandists for big business consider them labor profiteers. During code hearings before NRA, any increase in minimum wages was forcibly opposed by business men and their high-priced lawyers. What is a man worth? What is an executive worth? It is true an executive is a valuable man, but is he one thousand times more valuable than the man on the job?

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, every United States corporation seeking a permanent listing on a registered stock exchange must report the salaries of its principal officers. These are now beginning to come in and they are a revelation as to what business men take out of businesses while opposing labor's aims.

Remington-Rand, Inc.

President James H. Rand Jr. \$94,120
Shares 245,447
Price per share \$9.50

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

President P. W. Litchfield \$81,000
Shares 10,501
Price per share \$19

U. S. Rubber Co.

President Francis B. Davis \$125,219
Shares 10
Price per share \$12.50

Diamond Match Co.

President W. A. Fairburn \$100,000
Shares 1,500
Price per share \$30.25

Crosley Radio Corp.

President Powel Crosley Jr. \$24,000
Shares 152,699
Price per share \$16

Pittsburgh Coal Co.

President J. D. A. Morrow \$74,440
Shares 4,901
Price per share \$8

Eastman Kodak Co.

President Frank W. Lovejoy \$90,903
Shares 4,670
Chairman William G. Stuber \$61,230
Shares 5,000
Price per share \$133

Curtis Publishing Co.

Chairman George H. Lorimer \$100,000
Shares 75,000
Price per share \$20

Companies that oppose every move of union labor for wage increases pay executives fabulous salaries.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

President C. Donald Dallas \$54,500
Shares 5,513
Chairman Barton Haselton \$28,636
Shares 15,130
Price per share \$6

Pet Milk Co.

President John A. Latzer \$31,500
Shares 20,413
Vice President William T. Nardin \$50,465
Shares 1,600
Director Marriner S. Eccles none
Shares 1,490
Price per share \$18

Aviation Corp.

President Lucius B. Manning \$15,000
Shares 100,000
Chairman Errett Lobban Cord \$10,000
Shares 3,500
Price per share \$4

Standard Oil of Indiana

President Edward G. Seubert \$117,900
Shares 12,021
Price per share \$25

General Outdoor Advertising Co.

President Burnett W. Robbins \$56,390
Shares 12,503
Price per share \$4

Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Chairman Louis Bloch \$67,500*
Shares 21,100
President Isadore Zellerbach \$45,900
Shares 91,850
Price per share \$3.50

National Cash Register Co.

Chairman Edward A. Deeds \$75,000
Shares 24,000
President F. B. Patterson \$72,000
Shares 117,989†
Price per share \$15.75

Hamilton Watch Co.

President Frank C. Beckwith \$12,000
Shares 1,206
Price per share \$6

Allegheny Steel Co.

President Harry E. Sheldon \$47,823
Shares 79,056
Price per share \$25

Armstrong Cork Co.

Chairman John J. Evans \$48,000
Shares 5,920
President H. W. Prentis, Jr. \$48,000
Shares 11,313
Price per share \$20

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Chairman Lessing J. Rosenwald \$85,139
Shares 91,836
President Robert E. Wood \$81,818

* Includes \$32,737 salary from Crown Willamette Paper Co., a subsidiary.
† All but five shares are held by Far Hills Co., Patterson family holding company.

Shares 37,720
Price per share \$37

American Safety Razor Corp.

President Milton Dammann \$59,740
Shares 20
Price per share \$74

American Smelting & Refining Co.

President Simon Guggenheim \$50,000
Shares 2,000
Chairman Francis H. Brownell \$100,000
Shares 15
Price per share \$38

Phelps Dodge Corp.

President Louis Shattuck
Cates \$76,440
Shares 30
Director Arthur Curtiss James \$150
Shares 407,625
Price per share \$16.50

Air Reduction Co.

Chairman Frederick B. Adams \$38,668
Shares 900
President C. E. Adams \$76,269
Shares 200
Price per share \$118

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

President William E. Levis \$100,000
Shares 100
Price per share \$91

Texas Co.

Chairman Charles B. Ames \$75,000
Shares 15,869
Price per share \$21

Pullman, Inc.

President David A. Crawford \$65,484
Shares 1,834
Director Harold S. Vanderbilt \$240
Shares 5,000
Director Richard K. Mellon \$680
Shares 4,000
Price per share \$39

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Chairman Chas. E. Adams \$36,300
Shares none
President Chas. S. Munson \$31,840
Shares 2,200
Price per share \$40

Industrial Rayon Corp.

President Hiram S. Rivitz \$96,441
Shares 9,009
Price per share \$26

Mesta Machine Co.

President Lorenz Iversen \$26,033
Shares 88,118
Price per share \$30

Boeing Airplane Co.

President C. L. Egtvedt \$20,000
Shares 4,375
Price per share \$8

Detroit Edison Co.

President Alex. Dow \$75,715
Shares 535
Vice President Sarah M. Sheridan \$25,228
Shares 600
Price per share \$74

McKeesport Tin Plate Co.

President E. R. Crawford \$173,750
Shares 2,000
Price per share \$103

* Includes a \$92,500 bonus.

"Black Fury" Gets Down to Hard Earth

By P. J. KING, Machinists' Union, Boston

IN a desire to reach and please the greatest number of patrons the average motion picture has been diluted to a state that is an offense to adult intelligence. After a long series of pictures that have little or no relation to real life it is a thrilling relief to view a picture like *Black Fury*, a story of miners in their harsh and frequent struggles to rise from a meagre and wretched state of living.

The foundation of the story is based on the death of John Barcoski, a miner of Imperial, Pa., who was beaten to death by mine guards, 1929. The utter savagery of the killing aroused the people

Hollywood's first labor picture is getting a good press. Humanity of story. Muni's great acting, and the new subject matter draws 'em in. Not altogether pleasing to labor.

in the mines, fomenting discord, and trying to undermine the influence of the national union. At a meeting of the miners the union organizer urges the men to stick to their agreement with the mine operators.

The detective agent is shouted down when he pleads for a strike. Then Joe, filled with liquor and looking for trouble, staggers in and yells for "fight." Joe is popular with the miners, and the detective seizes the situation to make Joe the leader of the radicals. The result is that half of the men withdraw from the union.

The next day these men are locked out of the mine and a battle ensues, fol-

lowing which the mine operators declare a general lockout, evict the families from the company houses and decide to break the union.

The detective agency brings in carloads of strike-breakers and thugs employed as guards, who raise high jinks, while the families of the miners starve in the frozen hills. Joe is blamed for their troubles and shunned.

One of the imported thugs attacks the daughter of a miner. Mike, the union secretary, rescues her, and in the fight that follows, Joe is knocked cold with a blackjack and Mike is killed.

Anna returns home penitent and wiser, but Joe, in the hospital, refuses to talk to her. When

he is released, he learns that the men have decided to surrender and return to work as individuals at a lower wage scale.

Joe is Penitent

Knowing this means the loss of all they have struggled for through past years, Joe steals a truckload of dynamite and provisions and barricades himself in the mine.

First he blows up the powder plant and conducts a one man strike against the entire mine police force by threatening to blow up the mine unless the operators recognize the union and take back the men at the old scale.

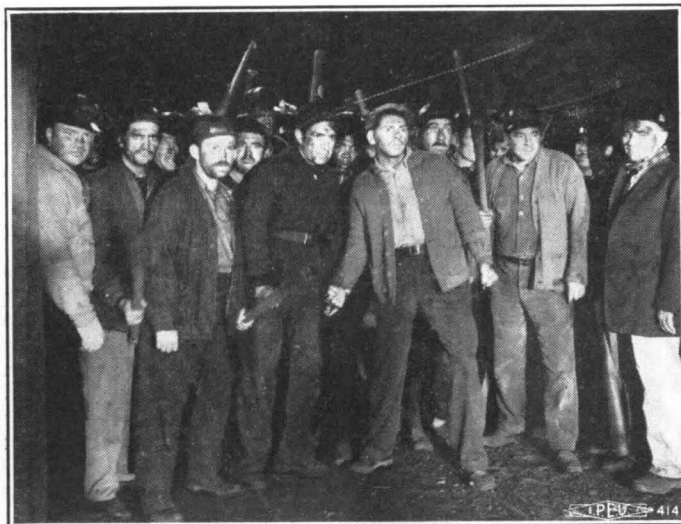
The operators decide to starve him out, but as the days pass, the newspapers take up the sensational case, and finally the government steps in and the strike is settled by mutual agreement.

"Black Fury" gets down to hard earth, and depicts incidents which are neither attractive nor peaceful. Because there are so many scenes that are controversial in subject matter, Chicago and the State of Maryland banned the film.

There are features of this picture that will not be entirely pleasing to labor, and certainly not to business and the police. But, allowing for such objections, the realistic description of life in a company-owned coal town, the scabs, the brutal beatings by mine police, and inhuman evictions make it the most powerful strike picture that has yet been made.

Hitherto only references to unions have appeared in the movies. The Actors Equity Association has fared better, perhaps, than any other labor organization. Occasionally the Equity has figured in dramas of behind-the-scenes types of pictures such as Al Jolson's "Go Into

(Continued on page 267)



Courtesy Warner Brothers

Nothing Is Left for These Men Now But Bold Defiance.

of western Pennsylvania to such a high pitch of indignation that a spirited demand for the abolition of the coal and iron police system followed.

No one was more incensed than Judge M. A. Musmanno, then a young attorney serving his first term in the legislature. Out of the things Musmanno learned during his personal investigation of the case there came the story of life among the mines, "Jan Volkanik." From this book came the play, "Bohunk." And now for the first time there is a picturization on the screen of American-Slovak life in the coal mines.

Paul Muni, famous for his dramatic realism in "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" has the leading role of Joe Radek, a big happy-go-lucky coal miner.

Life of Grim Struggle

The story in brief: Joe has saved enough money to buy a little farm near the mines, on which he hopes to settle down with his sweetheart, Anna. Just before the wedding, Anna runs away with a company cop, and Joe, completely stunned, goes out on a terrific bender.

For weeks a detective agency that specialized in strike breaking, had agents



Courtesy Warner Brothers

The Miner Hero Feels the Weight of Strong-Arm Methods.

Hollywood Technicians Can Never Nod

By HOLLYWOOD COMMENTATOR

(Editor's Note: This is the second in the series of notable articles on the craftsmanship which lies behind the actor's art. The first appeared in April. The third in July or August.)

VOLUMES have been written on the motion picture business. Alert publicity departments turn out a mass of news about the pictures and stars each year, that is published in every language, and use is made of every possible means of conveying intelligence, to keep alive interest in the motion picture people. An avid public absorbs reams of information from press agents and publicity departments. The motion picture business—its actors, directors, and authors—are perhaps the most publicized persons in the world today.

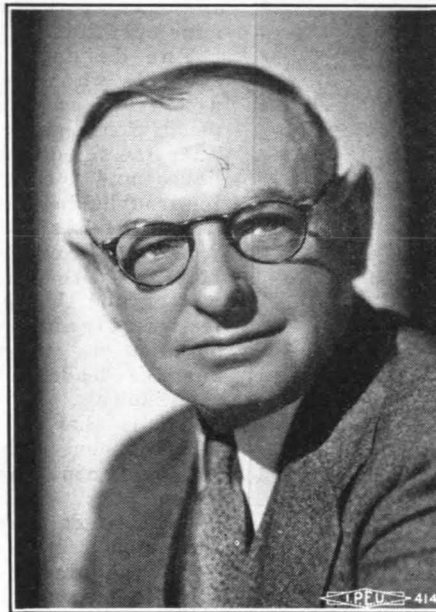
But how little the public knows of this vast industry, as an industry, that lies behind their favorite stars. The motion picture business ranks as the fourth largest in the world.

The making of motion pictures is a highly hazardous business. Public taste must be foretold in advance. There are numerous instances of accidents to important actors or to the director, necessitating either complete abandonment of the undertaking or expensive reshooting of a partially completed production. In addition, the industry is faced with the hazards of weather, censorship, and markets sometimes curtailed by executive order of various governmental authorities throughout the world, because of racial or other considerations.

With all these hazards making up such an important part of the cost of the picture, the technical force cannot add to hazards in any way. They must be always on the job. Actors may "blow up" in their lines. The director or pro-

Temperament, that gay short-coming of actors and actresses, is "out" in so far as the equipment operators go. Neither wind nor rain nor smiles nor pain may halt their needed services.

ducer may make an error in judgment. Allowances must be made for the vagaries of children or animals. But the men and women who make a picture possible must never fail. The mixer must "get it."



WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Chief of R. K. O. Studio.

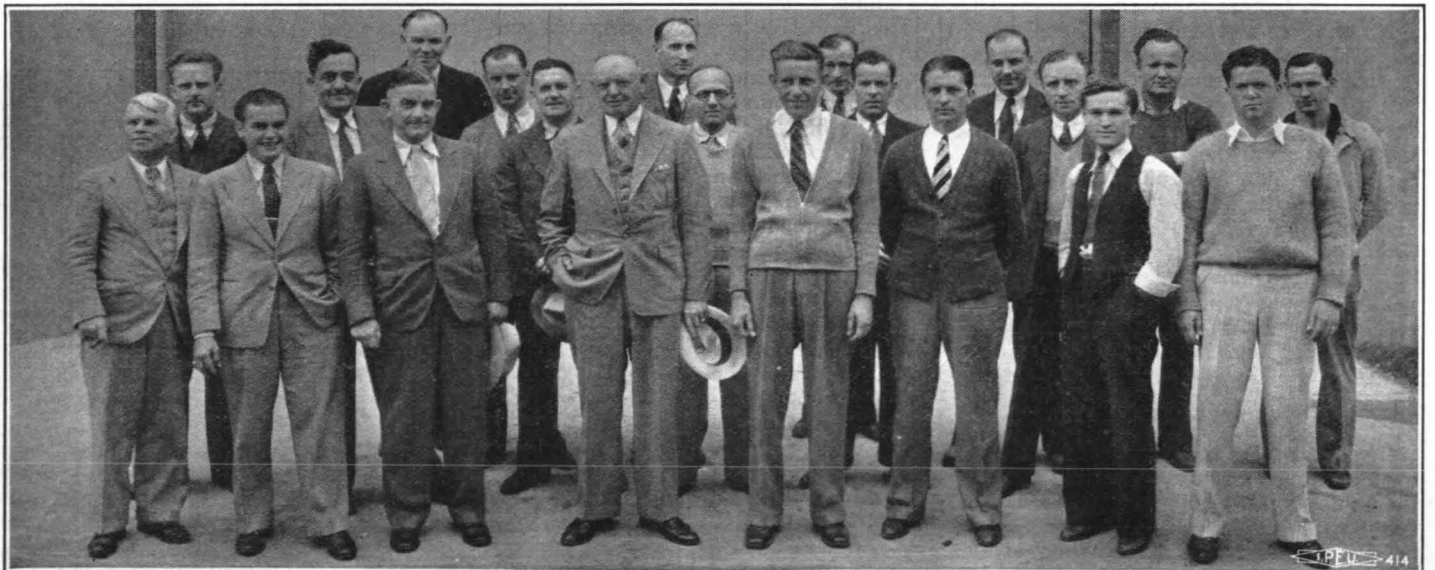
The cameraman must be sure that everything is o. k. for him. The set-lighting foreman must be sure that his lights are placed properly. The operator must not permit his lights to flicker. The script secretary must get each word uttered, and keep track of an infinite number of details. The man at the generator must always be at the throttle of his plant. The stageman must, with his boom, have the "mike" at the proper place. The recorder must have his equipment ready to record.

Team Play Is Essential

Given this perfection of team-play, with everything running smoothly—so smoothly, in fact, that it is taken for granted—we can proceed with the taking of the picture.

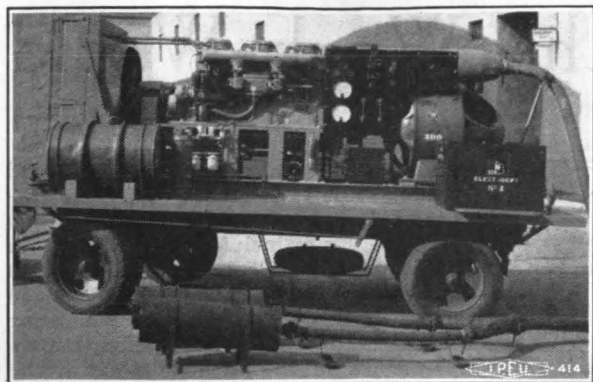
It is common practice to make a long shot, a medium shot, and the necessary close-ups of the same action. In this connection, it is hard for the public to understand that a comparatively few years ago the close-up was unknown. It is said that early audiences hooted the first close-ups, inquiring, "Where's their feet?"

"Perambulators," "dollies," and cranes are called upon to create spectacular effects. With these operators creep upon a picture, without the necessity of a "cut." Complicated and expensive cranes are built to permit the smooth change of location of the camera. These make for complications in lighting and microphone placement, but yet no errors or delays can be permitted the technical forces. No temperament there. Wind, weather, water, or storms—nothing can interfere. And be it said for the technicians, very rarely has it ever been allowed to interfere.



Left to right: Front row—Frank McGilvray, Allen Pettebone, Chas. Munroe, William S. Johnson, Ray Simbro, Cleo Crabtree, Herman Lipney, Warren Brown.

Back row—Orville Beckett, Paul Bristow, Bert Wayne, Leonard Bowyer, Robert Skager, Donald Hinkston, Frank Uecker, Chas. Ferguson, S. H. (Bart) Barton, James Valiana, James Almond, Art Jones, Walter Quast.



Portable Generator Which Furnishes Power When on Location.

Not all shots are made in sound-proof stages. The gentle rain falling on the roof will cause complications to be introduced which must be solved. Wind blowing through the trees may cause a rustling sufficient to spoil the shot. Devices originating in the studios have been made for placing around the microphone to filter out such extraneous noises.

All in all, it is a great deal like trouping under the difficulties of the traveling shows of a few years ago. No matter what the obstacles are, the ingenuity of the staff is called upon to solve them.

Is it a cello glass needed to soften the effect of a light on the face of our fair heroine? It is immediately available. Even if in a remote location, if the unthinkable happened, and no cello glass were to be had, some form of substitute would be forthcoming. The ingenuity of the crew would provide that.

Traveling Expeditions—These

The amount of preparation, material, and equipment necessary to go on location is enormous. It is an everyday occurrence at a major studio that as many as five or six companies may be shooting at various places in the world.

Some of the personnel necessary in the making of a picture are: The director, several assistant directors, dialogue writer, first and second cameramen, each with an assistant, sound crew of four or more, usually a publicity man, script secretary, still photographer, set-lighting foremen and assistants, lamp operators, hair-dressers, make-up artists and assistants, grips, painters, laborers, personal maids and valets, property men and assistants, special effects men, such as for the purposes of wind, rain, smoke or explosives, and wardrobe managers and assistants.

When on location, it is customary to have maintenance men, trained to care for the highly intricate cameras, and others for the sound equipment. There also must always be provided transportation for this crew, and the necessary paraphernalia.

Let us picture a location in a canyon adjacent to Hollywood. The shot is of a pair of tramps discussing political questions of the day. The actors are under a tree rehearsing their lines. The "business" is discussed at length. "Business," as used in this sense, means the actions other than dialogue necessary to put

across the story. The director consults with the script secretary, the dialogue writer the cameraman, and the sound engineer. Slowly, the "business" and dialogue take shape.

In the interim, the technical force is quietly and efficiently making it possible to transfer to a permanent record of lights and shadows on a strip of celluloid a few hundred feet long, the background, the motions and the words of the actors. They are making ready hour after hour for the few moments, often only seconds, which actually are consumed in shooting the scene.

In the distance, a gas-driven, portable, d. c. generator, capable of delivering thousands of amperes of current, has been set up. From it, portable cables have been run to the set and terminated in plugging boxes. Enormous lights of many kinds, all specialty equipment, are set up and adjusted for elimination of shadows and to provide back-lighting. Trucks disgorge their loads of chairs, umbrellas, make-up tables, "props," and the innumerable adjuncts necessary to the making of a picture.

Stand-by carpenters and laborers are clearing away underbrush. Perhaps the foreground is too light. A stand-by painter mixes a paint of the desired color, and the entire ground is sprayed, within the side-lines of the camera, in an incredibly short time.

An assistant director is dispatched to the neighboring cottage to secure the co-operation of the owner to silence a dog that persists in barking.

Out of Chaos—Order

Out of seeming disorder and chaos, the finished scene begins to take form. A sound-truck—a self-contained, complete, sound-recording channel—has been set up near. From it radiate, like a spider's web, a maze of portable cables. A sound engineer, or "mixer," has been observing the action as it takes form under the director. His assistants have tested their circuits, and the entire complicated apparatus has been checked. The light valve has been set. This is a sensitive medium, whereby the electrical impulses set up in the microphone by sound waves are, after having been amplified, used to interrupt a source of light focused on the film. This film, traveling at 90 feet a minute, has photographed upon it a series of striations which are later translated into sound waves in the theatre.

As the "business" and dia-

logue take form, the stage man wheels the boom in. He it is who manipulates the "mike" or the several "mikes." The boom is usually a tripod on wheels, with an arm that can be moved in or out with a crank. An ingenious system of pulleys and counterweights permits the microphone silently to follow the actors and pick up the sound waves.

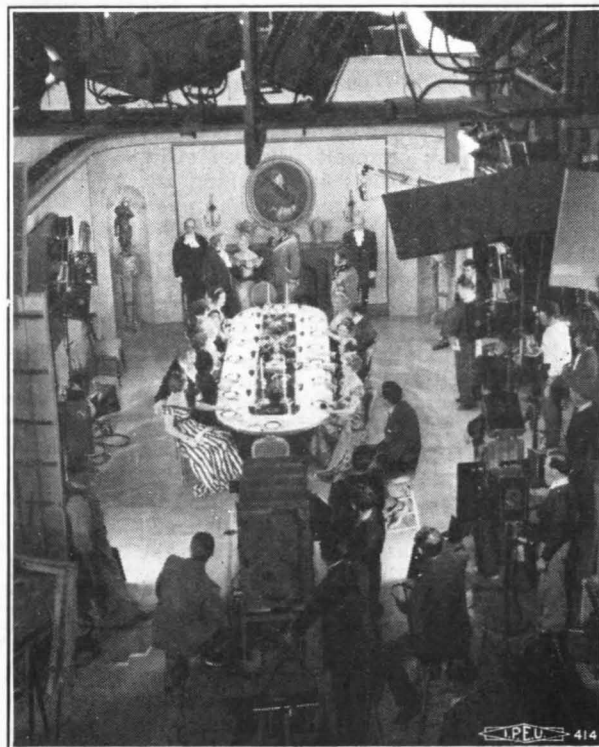
The mixer, usually on the set near the scene of action, has a volume control, with various indicating instruments. The volume and quality are subject to his control, the former through his volume controls and the latter largely through the "mike" placement, which is usually under his direction. The team-play between the mixer and stage man is an important factor in consistently good quality.

Ah, The Great Moment Arrives

We are now ready to "shoot." Make-up receives a "going over" to freshen it. Hair-dressers put the finishing touches on the actors. The director asks if everything is ready. A whistle is blown, notifying everyone to be silent, and at an order from the director, the camera and sound recording machines, which are synchronized with each other, begin to turn.

At a signal from the sound recorder that the machines have reached their correct speed, the action commences. Usually, several "shots" are made, to permit selection of the best one. On the assurance from the cameraman and sound engineer that the "take" was satisfactory, the director orders the particular "take" printed, to be seen the next morning in the projection room before the day's work commences. Such "takes," when viewed, are termed "rushes."

(Continued on page 268)



This Still From the "Becky Sharp" Film Which Is Pioneering in Color Art Shows the Elaborate Lighting Effects Needed.

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

By SHAPPIE

*Ho! Ho! For the gallant troubleman,
King of the stormy night.
With rubber gloves and trusty pliers
He braves the green-fanged, flaming fires
That hiss from the deadly, broken wires
As he conquers their venomous spite.*
LINE ROOM LYRICS.

THE sun was shining brightly on a Monday morning as Slim Toban left his boarding house to go to work. Disdaining to use his street car pass he started away with long, swinging strides, which bespoke youth and health, and not being overburdened by an excess of this world's goods, like some poor people who crawl miserably along bearing the heavy burden of accumulated stocks and bonds; and reasonably sure that his dinner bucket would provide for his next meal, he so entered into the joyous spirit of the morning that he gave vent to a tuneful whistle which matched the ecstatic trilling of the little feathered songsters who flitted here and there among the trees along the way. In this happy frame of mind he soon reached "the works" where the line trucks were housed. As was their custom, his fellow workers had fore-gathered with ample time to pass around the "makin's," and indulge in the joshing and horse play which is in the make-up of any normal line gang. The pilot of the trolley truck, known as Chief Big Smoke had, as was his usual morning custom, gathered a slim-built, trolley lineman, known as Spats, in his mighty arms and was taking unpardonable liberties with that much-tried individual's person. Spats had acquired his nick name through having been seen one cold, winter day wearing, in addition to his best duds, a pair of pearl-grey ankle protectors. The gang chortled with unholy glee as Spats vainly struggled to free himself. Punk McGinnis was so engrossed in watching the proceedings that Slim, quite unperceived, was able to insert the end of the big, water hose inside the bib of Punk's voluminous, blue jeans. A watchful accomplice promptly turned the full force of the water on and, as the cold flood deluged Punk, he gave a startled yell and made a frantic rush at his tormentors which failed to connect. Dan, the foreman, coming down the steps from the office, was just in time to see the fun. "Hi Punk," he yelled. "What are yuh tryin' to do, give us an all wet, Russian ballet dance?" Punk's retort was drowned out by the hoarse roar of the 8 o'clock brewery whistle, which blatantly announced to the world at large, that the manufacture of the workingman's champagne was being proceeded with. Sharp on time the big, tall-towered, trolley truck, with Chief Big Smoke at the wheel, and Spats and his side wheeler huddling amicably by his side, backed slowly out, and then moved majestically away like

The Old Master is back again with stories of the trade. Our readers will recognize these types. Union conditions make happy jobs.

a stately wind jammer leaving port. Dan climbed into his seat on the big line truck beside Percy, his driver. "All abo-o-oard," he shouted. The line gang leaped to their places, and they also set sail on the animated sea of industry, to be followed by several of the lesser craft.

Good Talk Begins

Old Bill Sims took a comfortable seat at the rear end of the truck with his feet resting on the broad, lowered tail board, with his satellites, Shorty Raines and Sid DeVille, parked beside him, from which point of vantage, as they viewed the rapidly receding scenery, they discussed learnedly on the leading questions of the day, and easily solved problems which are rapidly reducing world statesmen to a condition bordering on mental jitters. Punk McGinnis, who, like the fat boy in Dickens, never lost an opportunity to relax into childlike slumber, sought an easy couch and was almost instantly dead to the world. Slim was about to follow his example when suddenly a bright idea struck him. With a pair of pliers he gently tapped the floor of the truck and produced a fairly good imitation of a knock in the engine. For a little while this passed without notice, and then, there was a murmuring of voices from the driver's seat, which was separated from the body of the truck by a partition with a window in it, following which the truck gradually slowed down and came to a stand still on the side of the road. Jumping out Percy made his way to the engine, raised the cover and made a hurried check-over but found nothing wrong. Replacing the cover he was making his way back to his seat when he saw Slim's grinning face peering out at him and shaking the offending pliers in his outstretched hand. With a portentous wink at Slim, to warn that gentlemen that his duplicity was understood, Percy climbed back in his seat. "Get 'er fixed?" queried Dan. "Yeah," said Percy as they started off. "I found out what caused it an' it'll be o. k. now."

Good Union Workmen

Reaching their destination without further trouble the gang piled out. Dan was a natural-born foreman, who, from working in many places on both phone and light, had gained a practical experience on any kind of line work. Being

a sturdy adherent of the I. B. E. W. had caused him on more than one occasion to lose a good job rather than sacrifice his principles. "We'll put in a new stick here," he said, pointing to the nearest old pole which bore the red chalk mark of the pole tester showing it had been condemned. "Slim, put on yer hooks an' take a handline with yuh an' go up the old pole an' Percy will send yuh up a couple o' ropes to side guy 'er. Shorty. You an' Punk put the new pole on the framing horse an' roof 'er with the cross cut while Bill cuts the grains an' then yuh can saw off the old one. Sid. You an' 'Baldy' go down the line an' trim them trees I showed yuh the other day, an' don't cut any more than yuh have to so as to please the old man that owns them. Baldy. Pile up the brush neat an' tell the old man we'll haul it away later."

Fun While at Work

In the meantime Percy and Slim had got the side guys on and adjusted and then Percy, with the help of Bill, with much tugging and lifting, brought the big blocks over to the foot of the old pole, which was to be used as a gin. Untying the coil lashings they pulled the blocks up to Slim on his handline to be hooked in the sling around the top of the pole. Having secured the blocks Slim caught the loop of his line on the hook of the lower block and promptly dropped the rest of it on Punk's head causing that much-tried individual to shout angrily up at him. "Yuh tried to drown me this mornin' an' now yer tryin' to lassoo me, some day I'll throw a million volts into yuh an' in the place yuh wake up in there won't be any water within a thousand miles, yuh big hunka' cheese." Coming down, Slim inserted the wedge end of a digging bar into the saw cut so that Shorty and Punk could finish cutting off the old pole which he then pried off of its stump, and while they got out the big jack and chain from the truck, with bar and shovel, he cleared the dirt away from the stump. Placing the jack in position Shorty dropped the noose of the chain around the stump and adjusted the other end of the chain in the jack while Punk placed a bar in it ready for pulling. "All hands to the pump," said Dan. "We're sinkin' fast." His five doughty henchmen seized the bar and with a slow, pump-handled motion on the powerful jack, started the stump on its way out of its tenacious bed. It took three adjustments of the chain and jack before the pole dentistry was completed and the stump disposed of. "Clean out the hole, Punk," said Dan, "an' don't fall into it or we'll set the pole on top of yuh to save funeral expenses, but we'll put a notice on it so that yer relatives 'ull know where to come to do their rejoicing." "Yes," said Shorty, "an' on that notice we'll write:

"Under this pole squats "Punk" McGinnis
We might lie well for him if the truth
wasn't in us"

"I'd have a better momument than the rest of yuh at that, I'll bet none o' the granite people ull ever hearn tell o' yuh," retorted Punk.

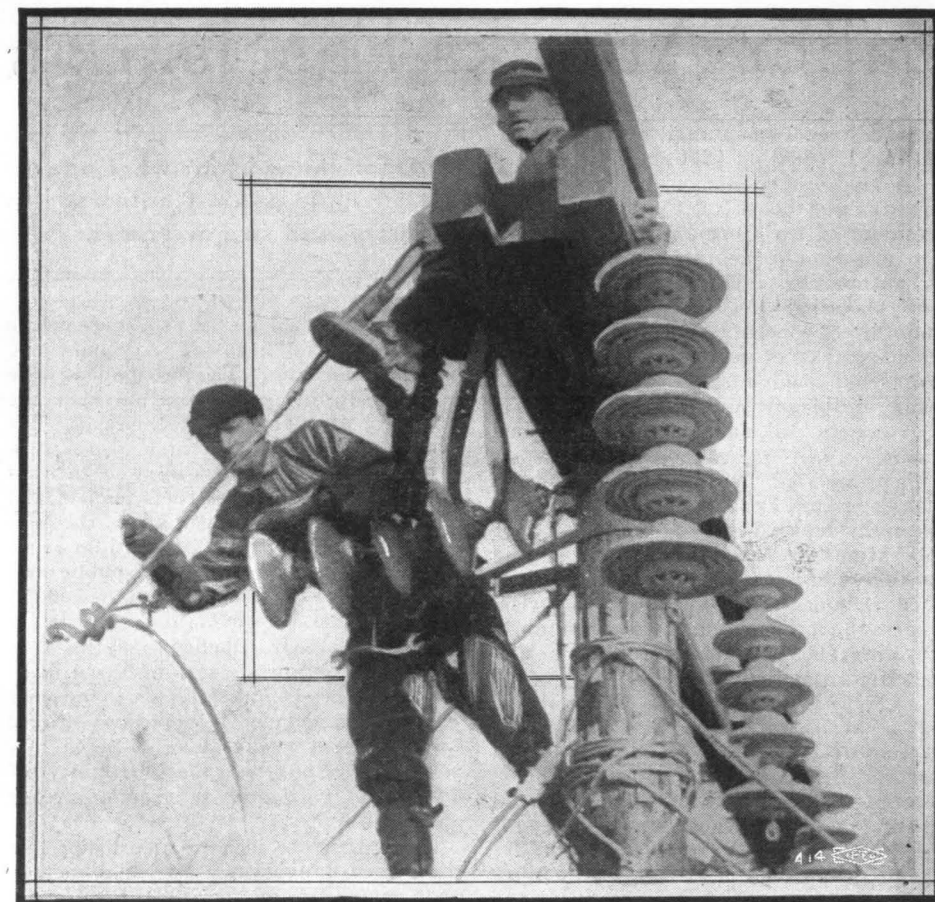
With the hand line on the hook Shorty and Slim pulled the lower block down until it reached the center of the new pole, and hooked it into the sling placed there by Bill. In the meantime Percy had hooked a snatch block in a sling around the foot of the old pole. Placing the bight of the block, fall line in the snatch block he carried the remainder of the coil over to the truck and with a jam knot and a half hitch fastened it on the iron, towing hook. "Let's go," said Dan, as Percy got into his seat and started the engine going and slowly back away. As the truck receded the heavy block rope tightened up with a twang, and the new pole slid along the ground to the base of the old pole, and then, as the top began to rise, Bill slipped the noose of a handline over it and guided it between the wires overhead while the others with peavies shifted the butt to the hole. As the blocks creaked, as if in protest at the heavy strain, brought it to perpendicular, Dan signalled Percy to stop, and then, at a reverse signal, the truck backed toward them causing the blocks to slacken and the pole to slip gently into the hole.

Pole Setting Is An Art

"All off," said Dan and the gang went into action. The blocks were let off the new pole, pulled together, and lowered with a handline from the top of the old pole by "Slim" and coiled up by Percy. With Dan sighting for line and "Slim" taking the road sight, with peavies and pikes, the pole was straightened into correct position. Following Dan's order of three swift tampers and a lazy shovel the dirt was shovelled into the hole around the pole and thoroughly tamped. "I wonder where we'll be by the time this pole rots off," said Dan. "Probably laid out with the new gas they'll be usin' in the next war," said Punk. "If Punk ever gets a sniff o' that gas I'll bet he'll swell up like a balloon and burst," said Shorty. "It would take a lotta gas to make 'Shorty' swell up to a man size," retorted Punk. "Aw," said Bill. "Shorty ull never get gassed, he'd talk 'em right out of it. He's the best argyfier I ever heard. He's always sure he's right when he knows he's wrong. I'll bet St. Peter ud have an awful time keepin' him outside the pearly gates if Shorty got to arguin' with him."

"Sposin' I did get in," said "Shorty," "I'd be awful lonesome widout any o' you fellers to chew the rag with. I don't imagine from the scandalous lives yuh live, yuh would be eligible fer any future life insurance any way."

While Punk and Slim went up the new pole Shorty and Bill made their way up the old one and, as a matter of precau-



The Lineman's Job Is Picturesque and He Has Had Many Tributes to His Prowess in Verse and History, But He No Doubt Would Prefer More Substantial Rewards in Prestige in the Community and Better Pay.

tion, lashed the two poles together. Percy pulled up a new cross arm which Punk bolted in the top gain and then, getting the sign from Percy that it was o. k. for line, drove in the heel bolt which held the cross arm braces. As the top arm wires were all primaries carryin' 4200 volts Slim and Shorty donned their rubber gloves and leather pullovers and did the transferring while Punk and Bill stood on guard. As soon as the hot wires were finished with, Shorty and Slim, with a sigh of relief, drew their hands, streaming with sweat, from the hot rubber gloves, and pulled on their cool leather gloves used for ordinary work. The remaining arm, carrying only secondaries, was soon disposed of and the old pole stripped of its cross-arms.

Down to the Good Safe Earth

Shorty, Bill and Punk descended to terra firma, untied the two side guys on the old pole and swung them into line and used them to pull the old pole down with a crash as "Slim" untied the sling and set it free. "Load everything on the truck an' we'll move along to another weak sister farther down the line," said Dan. The next job was a repetition of the first. It was not surprising that, under the fair working conditions of a closed shop agreement, the fine weather, and the friendly spirit which prevailed in the gang that the noon hour arrived almost before they were aware of it.

As Dan called out 12 o'clock Sid and Baldy joined the gang. Dinner buckets were got out and their owners, lounging around in various positions, devoured the contents of the said buckets with a speed that would have shocked any dietitian and would have ruined any creature but a lineman or a goat. Shorty was the first one to finish. Jumping to his feet and stretching himself to his full height of five foot four, he bawled out, "Goin' t'eat all day? Come on yuh gluttons an' start the game an' I'll show yuh where yuh get off at." Lunch finished, buckets were stowed away, horse shoes selected, distance stepped and stakes driven. Shorty and Punk at opposite ends were paired against Dan and Percy while the rest of the gang stood on the side lines and enlivened the game with their caustic criticisms. Shorty had a most unorthodox way of holding his horse shoe when pitching. He would grasp it firmly around the toe cork and send it hurtling through the air with great force. If it hit the stake it most generally turned out to be a ringer, but if it missed it would go trundling away to a great distance and come to rest in the most undesirable places much to Punk's disgust.

Nearing one o'clock each side had won a game and the score in the deciding game stood twenty all. Dan stepped up to the stake and made his bid for fame and fortune. His nearest shoe was quite close to the stake. Punk took his place. "Beat that, Punk," yelled Shorty, "or

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Labor Attacks Fascism on Three Fronts

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor has passed a vigorous resolution denouncing the unwarranted death of Fritz Hauseman, president of the German Miners' Union, who was shot to death by German prison authorities. The resolution states "the shooting of Fritz Hauseman en route to a concentration camp has all the earmarks of a cold-blooded murder and is but accumulative evidence of the tragic, despicable and unspeakable deeds and events taking place under Fascism."

Thousands of pamphlets sent out by the American Federation of Labor, the research department of the Chest for Liberation of Workers in Europe, and by individual unions, are being circulated among trade unions of America, pointing out clearly and fundamentally the difference between democracy and Fascism in industry.

In February, 1933, while Nazi brown-shirts carried on their campaign for the election of Hitler, the feeling of tension was so great in the organized labor movement of all Europe that a special meeting of the executive committee of the International Federation of Trades Unions was called in Berlin. Here Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and president of the International Federation, said to the German delegates:

"The German trade union movement represents one of the most powerful movements in the international trades union movement, and I implore you, as representative and responsible men, to tell us in what way we can help, what we can do. Is there any direction whatever in which we can give you backing and support in this crucial period?"

(Mr. Citrine's story is told in the A. F. of L. pamphlet, entitled "Labor, Democracy and Fascism.")

Despite the existence of six and a quarter million unemployed, the German labor organizations felt that they were ready and able to put up the maximum possible resistance to the encroachment of Fascism and they believed their resistance would be effective.

Reichstag Fire Reviewed

"Then you know what happened," said Mr. Citrine, addressing the American Federation of Labor convention last October. "On the 28th day of February there came the Reichstag fire and there was a wave of feeling throughout Germany against the alleged Communist and Socialist incendiaries. That fire, as subsequent events have shown, was in all probability started by the Nazis themselves in order to give them the time-worn pretext that so many forces have adopted in this world—I think you call it a frame-up—to give them the opportunity of arresting and imprisoning their opponents. None the less, there was a wave of feeling hostile to the trade union

American workers wage unending struggle against autocracy in industry and in government.

movement at that period as a consequence of that fire. They had no chance of stating their case. The newspapers were suspended; the police were put upon the platform of every private meeting. The reports of their meetings were suppressed, they were not allowed to send out to their own press their leaflets and their posters, and, as you know, the government completely monopolized the radio until it was impossible in any public way for the German trade union movement to get its message over to its people."

Many people still believe that Fascism could not obtain control in the United States. They think that our form of government alone is sufficient guard against dictatorship, that so-called majority rule nullifies the possibility of seizure of power by one man or one small group.

It is with the idea of disproving this and other dangerously erroneous beliefs that a group composed of American trade union leaders, working in co-operation with European unionists, has undertaken a campaign of education to show Fascism in its true light; how it rises through a popular movement that is later betrayed; what its "co-ordination" does to people, particularly wage-earners; and why Fascist control is always and necessarily accompanied by the destruction of the free trade union movement.

Known as The Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, this group is headed by William Green; includes among its officers David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Joseph N. Weber of the musicians, and Matthew Woll of the photo-

engravers. Its supporting committee lists the names of officers of a dozen international unions.

Statistical Picture Presented

The speech by Mr. Citrine from which we have quoted, a graphic account of the destruction of labor organization and the persecution of trade unionists in the Fascist countries of Europe by a man who was many times an eye witness of the scenes he describes, is one publication which has been printed and is being distributed by this group. "Labor Under Hitler" is another recent publication, in which is shown the statistical picture, obtained with difficulty and danger from under-cover agents and checked against obviously falsified official accounts—of the employment, wages, and cost of living of the German worker. Mr. Green, in his foreword to this pamphlet, declares that the boycott placed against German goods by the American Federation convention in 1933 and reaffirmed in 1934, has been fully justified by subsequent events in Germany and Austria. Not hostility to the German people, but rather a protest against the annihilation of German trade unions, the persecution of working people and of Jews, is the intention of this boycott.

"The hope of an oppressed people lies in the development of an aroused, keen, sensitive, international conscience," Mr. Green states. "When public opinion of mankind is aroused in opposition to intolerance and injustice, the victims of misrule become encouraged to fight for the enjoyment of their individual rights, and the recognition of the broad principles of human brotherhood."

An excellent inquiry into the workings of Fascism in both Italy and Germany has been published by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union as an outline for teachers—"Fascist Words and Fascist Deeds"—in which it is bluntly stated that if members of the

(Continued on page 269)



Heading of a Fortnightly News Bulletin Published by the International Transport Federation, European Labor Organization, Giving Inside Reports of Fascist Activities.

Work Relief Begins to Show Outlines

THIS story is being written a good deal in advance of the time when it will be read by our interested readers. Even so it may well be that what we have to say about the ways and means of spending the four billion dollars appropriated by Congress for work relief may be as fresh and new on June 15 as it was on May 15. At any rate this country has learned that it takes time to spend money. Individual experience is different. A man can go out and run through a week's wages in a few hours but when the billions pile up in the government treasury, it takes a long time to find intelligent ways to put these billions at work so that millions of humans can live.

Two sources of utilization of the money appear to be certain: the erection of more CCC camps to house an additional 300,000 men because CCC is to be doubled in enrollment; and, rural electrification seems to be a certainty. When you have said this you have accounted for only about \$130,000,000. It appears that the President has worked out a plan of spending about as follows:

Highways and grade-crossing elimination	\$800,000,000
Rural rehabilitation, including irrigation and reclamation	500,000,000
Rural electrification	100,000,000
Housing	500,000,000
Assistance of professional and clerical persons	300,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	600,000,000
Loans to states for work projects	900,000,000
Soil-erosion control and reforestation	350,000,000

The duties in connection with the huge expenditures have been divided among the departments of the government about as follows:

Agriculture Department

Soil Erosion Service.

Office of Experiment Stations, projects for buildings and grounds of agricultural experiment stations.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, clerical help in connection with agricultural research.

Bureau of Animal Industry, projects relating to prevention of animal diseases.

Bureau of Biological Survey, wild life reservations and predatory animal and rodent control.

Bureau of Dairy Industry, projects relating to buildings and grounds of dairy research laboratories.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, projects for the control of insects and plant diseases.

Forest Service, projects relating to the development of the national forests.

Bureau of Plant Industry, projects relating to experimental work and buildings and grounds.

Bureau of Public Roads, highway projects.

Every section of the population is speculating as to how, when, and in what guise the four billion dollars will be spent.

Commerce Department

Bureau of Air Commerce, airport projects.

Bureau of the Census, projects similar to those usually performed by the Bureau of the Census.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, projects relating to business surveys.

Bureau of Fisheries, projects relating to development of fish culture.

Bureau of Lighthouses, projects pertaining to lighthouse establishments.

Labor Department

Bureau of Labor Statistics, statistical projects relating to labor, employment and prices.

United States Employment Service, assistance in placing employees under the works program.

Compensation Commission

Payment of compensation claims to injured employees under program.

Treasury Department

Commissioner of accounts and deposits, clerical help in handling program disbursements.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States, preparation of checks for paying all employees.

Bureau of Customs, clerical help for preservation of records.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, clerical help in connection with increasing tax collections.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, printing checks for paying works program employees.

Bureau of Public Health Service, supervision of certain projects dealing with public health.

The Coast Guard, coast guard stations and cutters.

Procurement Division, supervision of purchasing; construction of public federal buildings.

Bureau of the Budget, supervision of administrative personnel and expenditures.

War Department

Office of the Quartermaster General, supervision of projects relating to new buildings, reconstruction of buildings and other improvements in military reservations, posts, forts, camps, cemeteries or fortified areas.

Office of the Chief Engineers, projects relating to rivers and harbors, flood control and other nonmilitary operations now under the supervision of the chief of engineers.

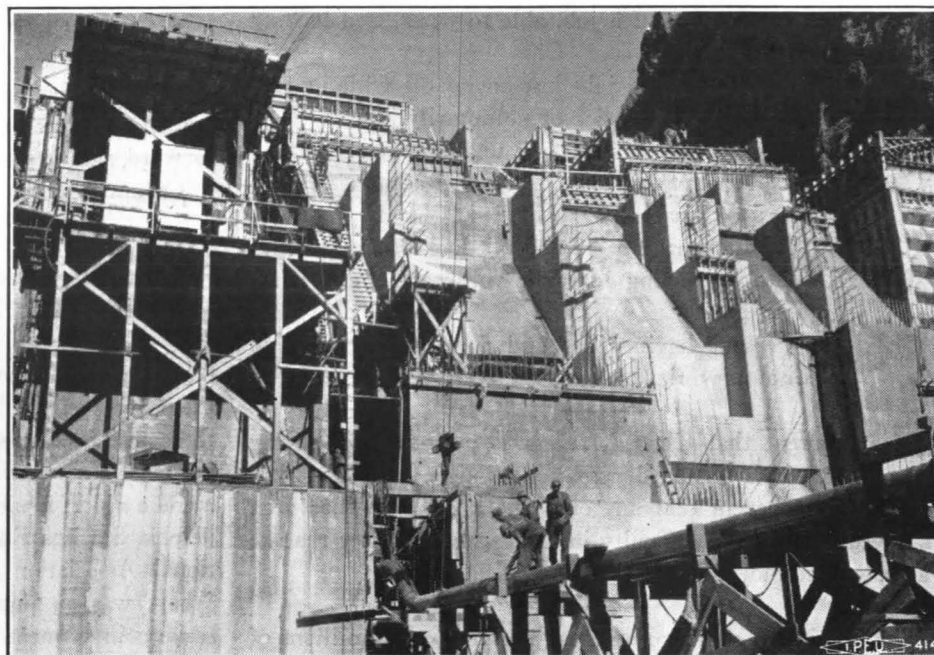
Justice Department

Supervision of projects relating to federal prisons and to studies of parole and recidivism.

Navy Department

Projects for new buildings, reconstruction of buildings and other im-

(Continued on page 269)



More Dams and More Water Power Developments Are to Go Forward Under the Work Relief Projects of the Government.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIV Washington, D. C., June, 1935 No. 6

30,000,000 Unemployed? How many unemployed persons are there in the United States? This is an important question because the policies of the entire nation now and in the near future depend upon its correct answer. Business men are beginning to assert that the NRA and other New Deal measures are not necessary, simply because "prosperity is just around the corner." They have leveled their unintelligent attacks upon government policies during the last six months from a slippery springboard, namely, the assumption that the depression is over.

The answer to the question how many are unemployed depends of course on one's definition of an unemployed person. Generally speaking, the standard which has been accepted for unemployment has been this: an unemployed person is a disemployed person, namely, one who was once attached to industry and is now idle. This is ignoring a great segment of the population as we shall see.

Again most estimates of unemployment go back to the 1930 census. Let us consider for a moment the standards used for measuring the unemployed when the 1930 census was taken.

- Class A.—Persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.
- Class B.—Persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.
- Class C.—Persons out of a job and unable to work.
- Class D.—Persons having jobs but idle on account of sickness or disability.
- Class E.—Persons out of a job and not looking for work.
- Class F.—Persons having jobs but voluntarily idle, without pay.
- Class G.—Persons having jobs and drawing pay, though not at work (on vacation, etc.).

It is apparent that Class A refers to persons once having jobs and that this standard runs all through these classifications. It is apparent that any one who had never once been employed would have difficulty in answering correctly that he was now unemployed under these classifications.

The fact is this standard ignores thousands, even millions of young people who are each month and each year coming of work age—the thousands who never have had work but would

be willing to work if jobs were available. This goes too for women workers who because their husbands are unemployed, though these wives never had worked, would be willing to work if jobs were available.

If one looks back over the previous census, he will find that in 1910, 79 per cent of the boys 13 years old worked; that in 1920, 65 per cent of the boys 13 years of age worked; that in 1930 only 40 per cent of the boys 13 years old worked.

We may conclude that there is a psychological factor at work in a depression not at work in normal times. This psychological factor tends to drive young people and women into jobs if they can get them, and tends to make older people hold on to their jobs tenaciously if they can. If one takes into account this psychological factor, he will find that the estimates of new population becoming eligible for jobs have been held too low, or completely ignored in all present totals of the present unemployed.

The Electrical Workers Journal is informed that certain statisticians in the government who are forced to take a realistic view of the situation have corrected these figures and have got totals that look something like this for the unemployed:

1929	2,000,000	1932	21,500,000
1930	5,000,000	1933	30,000,000
1931	11,000,000	1934	32,000,000

It has been estimated that when a count is taken of persons who die or are disabled, who withdraw for one reason or another from industry, that when a count is taken of accretion by emigration, and other causes, about 44,000 new workers, eligible for jobs, become available each month. It is this accretion that has been neglected in the total estimates heretofore.

We are not writing this analysis in order to sound an alarm but we are making it to give pause to those Tories who maintain that the depression is over, that the New Deal should end, and that private business should be given carte blanche to go forward again to an orgy of speculation to bring disaster on this country.

Reform, and Recovery

Continuously during the last two years before the National Recovery Administration, business men have moved with vigor, declaring that recovery and not reform should be the aim of the government. "This is not a great sociological experiment," these business men said, "but a practical instrument for getting business under way." To these business men we now recommend a report made by Stacy B. Lloyd, president of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Association. Mr. Lloyd told the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks recently that "there was an unprecedented accumulation of money today seeking investment." Since this money is impounded in the banks there is not money enough to do business with and the government is tempted to issue new money with which to do

business, but this banker declared "the new currency would find its way back to the banks and redouble the pressure of funds seeking investment." In other words, as long as we have an economic system so devised that the flow of money can be interrupted by profit taking and by unsocial savings no superficial remedies applied to the system can do any good. It is not recovery, therefore, that is needed, but reform.

Confessions of a Fascist

Now comes Professor Matthew T. Mellon, of the University of Freiburg, with violent approval of the Nazi regime in Germany. Professor Mellon is a grandnephew of Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburgh billionaire and the "greatest Secretary of the U. S. Treasury since Alexander Hamilton." Professor Mellon explains that the Nazi coup was achieved in his hometown of Freiburg by a band of storm troopers who hoisted the swastika flag while a few yokels stood about and gasped. "It marked the end of a dangerous democratic regime." We doubt whether the true inwardness of Fascism of the Hitler variety has been better explained than in these few brief words. The American plutocrat rejoices when the Nazi strong-armers defeat the humble citizens of Freiburg whom he describes as "yokels." A dangerous democratic regime is ended. Then Professor Mellon added, "Personally I rejoice when I hear that Germany has again re-armed." Here is the great trinity of Fascism—force, autocracy and war.

Why Moley Is Wrong

From the vantage point of his association with big business men Raymond Moley lectures from an Olympian height the American Federation of Labor in his May 11 issue of TODAY. The article is the leading article entitled "Labor's Choice" and the long detailed declaration amounts to a veiled attack upon the Wagner Labor Disputes Act. Mr. Moley feels that labor is going to depend too much on government: "If at this moment a Harding or a Coolidge Administration should come into power, the American Federation of Labor would have trouble saving itself from utter ruin." And again, "The Wagner Bill in its present form seems like a further means of binding the labor movement to politics and government."

We recommend to Mr. Moley the reading of Gardiner Means' pamphlet entitled "Industrial Prices and their Relative Inflexibility," reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Moley is operating under the spell of the old economics. Like other business men he believes that prices are made in the open market by the law of supply and demand. He thinks the United States is living in 1890. Gardiner Means has shown in his pamphlet that prices are made by administered rulings. He shows also that business men are unfit to make prices because they can see only the small segment of their own business and they constantly work against the good of the whole nation. Mr. Means points out, therefore, that government must step in, and if government steps in, it should have the aid of labor and the consumer. It is for this reason that the American Federation of Labor is in the picture in Washington, and not for the reasons given by Mr. Moley in his highly colored article.

Dated We have heard a good deal about dated coffee and dated shirts, but we haven't heard enough about dated politics and dated economics. The fact is few of us have the right pictures in our heads about what is going forward in these United States and just how the economic system works. It is for this reason that we have reread Gardiner Means' pamphlet "Industrial Prices and Their Relative Inflexibility" which can be had from the U. S. Government Printing Office for five cents. This pamphlet should help business men, labor leaders, and other citizens get the right picture about our economic and industrial system.

Nightly we offer up prayers that classical economists—those who talk learnedly about immutable laws of economics—should also read this pamphlet and that they will be jarred loose from some of their preconceived opinions. This pamphlet is an outstanding contribution to economic literature made by any government department during the last two years, and we highly recommend it.

Noble Jurist

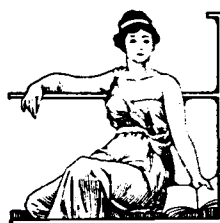
In March, in commenting upon the partisan decision of 72-year-old Judge W. Irvin Grubb of the Northern Alabama District, who ruled it is unconstitutional for the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell power, we pointed out that judges are only human beings with emotions and political affiliations like other American citizens.

We might as well have borne down more sternly on the fact that judges are also men with economic alliances. This we failed to do, out of the respect, we suppose, which every American citizen learns to confer upon the court. Now comes a dispatch from Birmingham which states that Judge Grubb is the owner of 100 shares of stock in the little Cahaba Coal Company. It also develops that the little Cahaba Coal Company contributed to the general fund raised by coal companies to fight the Tennessee Valley Authority in the courts. Judge Grubb's stock is valued at between five and seven thousand dollars. Why do not Americans work to change the system that permits judges to declare unconstitutional laws made by the representatives of the majority of the citizens and approved by the majority of the citizens?

Use of Chain Letters, Eh!

A correspondent to the New Republic reports: "Here is something I believe you would like to know. The utilities are resorting to high-pressure tactics to defeat the proposed Wheeler-Rayburn bill. This is the way one of the companies in a city near here has piled up mass pressure:

"Each employee has to get 25 people to write three letters each, according to the sample supplied by the company. These letters must be written in longhand, not typed. The company supplies the paper, the envelope and the stamps. Each employee must bring in his quota of 75 letters to the plant, where they are looked over, sealed, stamped and mailed. No employee is exempt from this service—the only alternative is to be fired. It is easy to imagine how many people wrote letters with only that idea in mind: If I don't write a letter for this fellow he is liable to lose his job."



WOMAN'S WORK



CAN ORGANIZED LABOR PROTECT PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

ONE of the most unfortunate developments during depression years has been the forcing down of standards of free education. Public schools have been the object of a veiled, bitter attack by organized groups of wealthy taxpayers. Oh, yes, there are people like that who don't want your children to get an education—"what good is Shakespeare to boys who'll carry a dinner bucket?" And they have always objected to tax money being used to build up better schools, teach subjects out of the regular curriculum, put auditoriums and gymnasiums in the schools, or provide the public schools with any of the advantages which (we suspect) they believe should be specially reserved for the private schools where their own children go.

And we have seen schools closed in some places for lack of funds; other cities where devoted teachers kept on working for months unable to draw pay; and here a month or two would be lopped off the school year, and there kindergartens discontinued—and everywhere a crowding of classes, a straining of facilities to the limit, an overburdening of teachers that has resulted in a less adequate education for the children in the public schools.

So grave has the situation become that W. B. Satterthwaite, writing in the American Teacher, expresses fears that free education is doomed in some sections unless state and national responsibility can be roused. He declares that the attack of organized wealthy groups has been so far successful that there are today thousands of school districts which are unable to maintain schools at all.

"The children in these districts are getting some measure of education through public charity, that is, federal relief which is temporary in nature. When this relief is withdrawn, and the public enemies who have made it necessary for the children of America to receive their schooling through this temporary device are doing all in their power to have it withdrawn, millions of children will be without schools.

"The power of local school districts to tax themselves sufficiently to maintain adequate schools is gone permanently. Lower tax rates on real estate and exemptions to home owners and farmers have come to stay, and properly. But if the enemies of public education succeed in preventing the adoption of state and national responsibility for educa-

tion, most of our public education is doomed."

This is a problem that concerns not only parents, but all who are interested in the progress and well-being of this country. Organized labor ever since colonial days, has done its part and more than its part to establish the public educational system. In many a municipal election labor has campaigned more earnestly for its school board candidates than for any others on the ticket. Now we must swing into a still stronger effort. Do you know that now, when national and local governments are pouring out money for all sorts of expenditures, that the money for school budgets has been cut from 20 to 100 per cent?

Ringleading in the movement to destroy the schools is the reactionary United States Chamber of Commerce. In 1931 this organization notified its membership that it was instituting a program of retrenchment for public education in the United States "in the interest of economy." Listed in the items of retrenchment were reductions in teachers' salaries, cutting down of

curricula, elimination of kindergartens, dispensing with janitorial service, and a proposal that tuition should be charged in public high schools to reduce tax costs!

The bullying attacks upon teachers as individuals and as a class have been carried to shameful lengths. Teaching jobs in many places are regarded as political plums, to be distributed through "pull." In some districts the scrutiny of the personal life of teachers is so strict that they don't dare live like human beings. Even in the city of Washington teachers have been subjected to humiliating inquiries about their personal lives, and their opinions on social, economic and political questions just cannot be voiced aloud.

We find the Atlanta Journal of Labor taking up the fight in an editorial titled "Hands Off the Schools," voicing a strenuous objection against discrimination toward the married woman teacher, and it is pointed out that it is the married WOMAN and not MAN teacher who is barred.

It is the labor papers and the labor organizations that are really backing fair conditions for the teachers and for the children in the schools. We have another editorial here from the Minneapolis Labor Review in a campaign to elect two Farmer-Labor candidates to the board of education, charging that the present board "in the past three years has been under the domination of the same group locally who are taking orders from the National Chamber of Commerce. * * * If it had not been for the courageous fight to save the schools which the local teachers' unions put up in November, 1933, Minneapolis schools would have been damaged beyond repair in their educational effectiveness."

You do not find this kind of a statement in your big daily newspaper for most of them are taking the attitude that everything is lovely so long as the wealthy man gets what he wants, and his organizations are powerful enough and so closely allied with the big newspaper publishers that these twisters of public opinion always take his side.

Mr. Satterthwaite, in his article in the American Teacher, pays full tribute to organized labor.

"Public schools have been built through the efforts of organization. Foremost among the organizations favoring the establishment of universal free

(Continued on page 263)

The Auxiliary Rally

We're happy indeed at the big response to our request for an auxiliary rally with letters to the Journal in June. In spite of the short time intervening between the time the May Journal was delivered and the "deadline" for letters many of our old friends energetically showed us that their auxiliaries were still very much alive and progressing.

Thanks to Mrs. Nessler, of Minneapolis, for her kind words and particularly for the suggestion to make every month a "rally month," with more auxiliary letters. Observation shows very clearly that your letters to the Journal do interest and encourage women in other cities to begin auxiliary organization and to continue it with more enthusiasm when they learn of what others are accomplishing. There are some fine records of accomplishment in the letters published here this month, and more than that, the spirit of intelligent helpfulness characteristic of the modern woman, that promises so much for the future.

"Every Month a Rally Month" is a good motto.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Greetings to the Editor of Woman's Work and to the various I. B. E. W. auxiliaries; we women of 68 were so interested in making our auxiliary a success we forgot to write.

Our organization was formed not alone for social activities but with very definite objectives, namely, the study of trades unionism, political economy, and civic betterment.

During our first year we have doubled our membership, and, although hampered by many of our men folks being unemployed, we finished our first year with flying colors and money in the treasury. Our organization affiliated with the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries of Denver, sending three delegates to the body, Bertha Wood, June Early and Eloise Swanstrom.

Mrs. Early has been turning in splendid reports of the joint council meetings to our organization, thereby enabling our members to patronize union houses, and in general to become better acquainted with union activities.

Bertha Wood was appointed as a delegate from the joint council to the educational committees of unions and auxiliaries; she was also appointed on a sub committee to work in conjunction with the education committee of the State Federation of Labor to plan the institute held in connection with the State Federation of Labor convention, June 2 to June 6.

Margaret Bauer has taken a prominent part in the "Buy Colorado-Made Goods" campaign.

Many of our other women have been interested in adult education and club work, so all in all we feel we have had a very successful year, and one reason for our success is the splendid co-operation among the women of the auxiliary.

We meet the second and fourth Thursday of each month at the home of some member who volunteers to be hostess for that evening. We have an ironclad rule that only one article of food with drink may be served, and it is marvelous to see what a banquet one article of food can become under the skilled hands of these women.

Here is a deep dark secret—to be read by women only—one way to replenish the treasury. On gala occasions we invite our husbands, sweethearts and boy friends to our meetings, shut them in a room with a deck of cards and a box of chips, and then let nature take its course. There is an occasional subdued murmur as they talk about some person they call "Kitty," but the results viewed from our treasury standpoint is very gratifying.

We held our election April 25, and elected the following officers: Margaret Bauer, president; Orla White, vice president; Mrs. Redmond, vice president; Eloise Swanstrom, treasurer; Mary Jussel, secretary.

We expect to continue our meetings during the summer, and we are planning picnics, steak fries and card parties as far away as next fall.

We have welcomed new babies with layettes, sent cards and flowers to the sick, and in short every one of our members feel that life is finer and better, that they are richer intellectually because of our organization. Visitors are welcome to our meetings, come up and see us sometime.

PRESS SECRETARY.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

We are happy to take part in an auxiliary rally through our JOURNAL. Anything that

will help to stimulate interest in auxiliary work deeply concerns us.

Local No. 83 Auxiliary was organized in 1923. (Not having the records present, I

(Continued on page 266)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Luscious!

By SALLY LUNN

Is there anything that expresses summer's beginning more sweetly than a grand dish of strawberry shortcake? With the fluffy white cream and the fragrant scarlet berries and the cake just fresh from the oven crumbling under your fork? If you are not entirely satisfied with your present method of making strawberry shortcake try these recipes for they are from the Bureau of Home Economics and are guaranteed to help the farmers dispose of the biggest strawberry crop they can possibly raise, and whether you are addicted to biscuit or spongecake you have a tested recipe.

First wash and cap the berries. Save the most attractive ones to decorate the top, and slice the others and add sugar to sweeten. They will develop flavor if allowed to stand about an hour, while you are making the cake part. Put the shortcake together just before serving.

Biscuit Dough Strawberry Shortcake

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
4 tablespoons fat
¾ cup milk or enough to make a soft dough

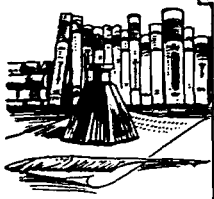
Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Cut in the shortening with a biscuit cutter or rub in lightly with the finger tips. Make a well in the flour and fat mixture and add the milk gradually. Stir from the center

with a fork until a soft dough is formed. Knead very lightly. Pat with the palm of the hand into a sheet about one-half inch thick. Or make into two thinner rounds of the same size, baked one above the other, after buttering the lower so they will slip apart. Or make individual rounds of biscuit with a large cutter and split them when baked. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

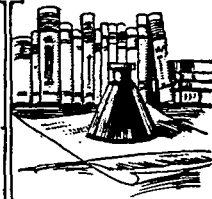
Sponge Cake for Strawberry Shortcake

4 eggs
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cold water
1 cup sifted soft-wheat flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon lemon juice

Separate the egg yolks from the whites and beat the yolks well. Gradually beat in the sugar, add the water, and continue the beating until the mixture is very thick and light. Sift the dry ingredients together, and fold them into the egg and sugar mixture. Then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, add the flavoring, and bake in two layer cake pans in a very moderate oven (325° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes, or until a delicate brown. Put the crushed berries between the layers, with a little of the cream, and decorate with whipped cream and whole berries.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

I think it is about time to write another letter. Business here is just about the same as everywhere else. We are still waiting for it to pick up but to all appearances it is just the same as last year.

One thing I do not like to read or hear about is, for instance, Brother Whitehead's article, from Butte, Mont. Now if his article is true, it is high time the I. O. got busy and either discharged the I. R. of that district, who made the blunder, or else straightened out the affair satisfactorily to all concerned. Our WORKER is not only read by our members but read by libraries, offices, contractors and others. It isn't a very good boost for organized labor if we permit our I. O. officers to make such blunders and then ignore the injured party. Of course, if the article is not true then the local union should be taken to task and if found guilty of misrepresentation should be punished severely.

Another article from Fort Wayne, Ind., in which the A. F. of L. is being ridden. This, in my opinion, is the stepping stone to trouble and strife within the labor movement. Now, if our I. O. officers are not up to snuff or earning their salaries, for God's sake get rid of them; otherwise give them our whole-hearted support and put our own shoulders to the wheels to get them turning in the right direction. You know, Brothers, we of the rank and file can break our Brotherhood by knocks, slams, etc., with lies and false stories. But we can also do wonders by each doing our own little bit of pulling together. So, in the future let the I. O. do its little housecleaning (if there is any to be done), and let us all unite in a concerted movement for a bigger and better I. B. E. W. Now please do not misunderstand this letter. It is not written to knock or find fault with anyone. I am just trying to do away with any propaganda which is liable to injure our Brotherhood.

So, let us turn our thoughts to Memorial Day and say a little prayer for those departed Brothers and friends who gave their all for humanity. In closing, I wish everybody good luck and happiness, health and prosperity.

HERMAN G. HILSE,
From the "City of Homes."

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

It has been some time since Local 53 has availed itself of the chance to put in a few words for the readers of THE WORKER, so before I get demoted I had better get busy. The bonus seems to have been put on the shelf for the time being, and, of course, there are a lot of disappointed soldiers, who were looking for the lift from Uncle Sam. Well, I don't blame them, for I am sure that we have in the electrical workers many who are also in a very poor financial state by reason of the condition of employment that has existed for several years.

Things are still dormant as far as jobs are concerned in this vicinity, but our members seem to be on the short end of whatever work is going on in or near Kansas City, and none of our men get anything on any of the relief work, especially the outside men.

READ

A real workers' summer school recommended, by L. U. No. 292.
Getting ready to advance, by L. U. No. 459.
Cost of distribution shoots skyward, by L. U. No. 526.
Federal electrical workers drive for legislation, by L. U. No. 121.
Things are smooth in Louisiana, by L. U. No. 329.
What is wrong with this picture? by L. U. No. 353.
Strike negotiations in Illinois, by L. U. No. 702.
Lighting up for night baseball, by L. U. No. 212.
And other lively letters showing the electrical worker's scope from coast to coast.

The employees of the Kansas City, Mo., Light and Power Co. have failed completely of taking the opportunity to join the American Federation of Labor, but are still hanging to the much talked of company union. It must be that they will lose their jobs by withdrawing. I can't for the life of me see what there is to be afraid of under the power of Section 7-A in regards to workers organizing, but all the efforts of Local No. 53 have been of no avail.

It is with much regret that I report the death of Brothers Walter Holland and William Stader who have been recently called by our Maker; they were both very fine men and a great loss is felt by our members.

Here's wishing our International Officers much success in the days to come, for we all realize the last few years have been trying ones, to them as well as to us, and that things will soon straighten out to where our members will be asked to go to work at their vocation instead of them having to plead for any kind of a job to maintain a livelihood.

H. L. SCHONE.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Another month gone and we have not had the visit from summer yet. No trees out and very cool.

This month I have received quite a lot of mail from members in all sections of this old U. S. I am unable to answer them all personally. I appreciate your views on what I have written. I confine myself to facts in our jurisdiction. Minneapolis, I appreciate your letter, but the old timers are quite forgotten in these days. We used to be organizers via the boxcar route. We were quite successful in the good old days. We have high pressure men but they never turn in any new members. After the members get the conditions we can't get them to use their influence to force the operators into our union. We have them now but not from the efforts of our district I. O. representative.

Well, well! We had a communication from John P. Frey, of the A. F. of L. He is the same man who gyped us in Montana last summer. The A. F. of L. is becoming very much interested in our affairs now. He may be coming back to tell us how the strike vote was counted last summer.

I see by "Labor" that President Tracy has gone to Geneva. We are still sending missionaries to China and other intelligent countries to pollute their minds. Would be much better to try to make conditions better in our own domain.

I wonder if we will ever be able to elect our I. O. representatives by a vote of the membership at large? Ponder over this and let us try to make an organization like we used to have.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

L. U. NO. 121, WASHINGTON, D. C. Federal Electrical Workers' Drive for Legislation

Editor:

Although the scale of wages for mechanics engaged in the recognized trades has advanced 40 per cent to 60 per cent during the past 13 years, the pay increase of the government mechanic in the custodial service for this same period has been approximately 6 per cent to 9 per cent. The wage scale given them by the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923 remained in force until 1928 when, by an Act of Congress an increase of about 6 per cent was granted. Another Act of Congress in 1930 carried an additional increase of about 3 per cent.

Under provisions of Economy Acts, beginning in 1932, a 15 per cent cut in wages was given to all federal employees. This reduced the pay of those coming under the custodial service below the scale set in 1923.

Owing largely to the agencies of organized labor, legislation was recently enacted by Congress restoring the 1930 wage scale to all federal workers.

Your organization is now trying to help the mechanics, under the custodial service, obtain a fairer wage scale and improved working conditions, and through its various agencies and affiliations has succeeded in having the Honorable Robert Ramspeck, of Georgia, introduce the following bill in the U. S. Congress:

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7878

In the House of Representatives
MAY 3, 1935

MR. RAMSPECK introduced the following bill, which was referred to the committee on the civil service and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To amend the Classification Act of March 4, 1923, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, be amended by striking out in Section 5 thereof the following: "Except such as are under

the direction and control of the custodian of a public building or perform work which is subordinate, incidental, or preparatory to work of a professional, scientific, or technical character," and adding in lieu thereof the following: "Positions removed by this Act from the purview of the Classification Act of March 4, 1923, as amended, and positions in the field services within the continental limits of the United States, the duties of which are to perform or assist in apprentice, helpers, or journeyman work in a recognized trade or craft, and skilled or semiskilled laborers, but for which the compensation is not fixed by existing wage boards, or by administrative authority based upon recommendations of existing wage boards, shall be paid in accordance with the prevailing rates in private industry for similar work in the community in which the work is performed: *Provided*, That the weekly compensation of such employees shall not be less than that received by employees of corresponding trades or occupations, under the current "Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees under the Naval Establishment," in the navy yard nearest to the point at which such work is performed; and the regular hours of labor for such employees shall not be more than 40 per week: *Provided, further*, That in no instance shall such weekly rate of compensation be less than the current weekly rate of compensation of the employees at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, whose pay is established in the current "Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees under the Naval Establishment": *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce the pay of any employee of the United States Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.

On May 10, L. U. 121 sent the following letter to all other Local Unions of the Brotherhood:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Whereas the compensation of federal employees of the recognized trades and crafts in the custodial service has always been far below the rate of compensation paid for similar work in the community in which such work is performed, and below the rate paid for such services in other federal departments, and

Whereas the president of Local Union No. 121 with the assistance of International President Tracy, and legislative committees of the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Department, have drafted a bill to correct this condition, and

Whereas the Honorable Robert Ramspeck introduced this bill (copy enclosed) in the United States Congress May 3, 1935, we earnestly request that your local union give this bill your approval and that a communication be sent by your local union to each Congressman in your respective locality, asking that they do everything in their power to enact this legislation during the present session of Congress.

Fraternal yours,
(Signed) CARL B. JOHNSON,

President.

P. S. This action and request has the full approval of International President Tracy.

C. B. J.

We are greatly pleased with the co-operation we are getting from the Brotherhood. Cleveland, L. U. 39, was first to respond and Youngstown, L. U. 64, next. Those Ohioians are fast workers. Then came L. U. 736, Princeton, W. Va., and so on from local unions throughout the states. If by any chance your L. U. did not receive our letter, please overlook it and write your Congressman asking him to support H. R. 7878.

L. U. 121 extends very best wishes to all

MCGLOGAN NAMED TO ADJUSTMENT BOARD

(Staff Representative, "Labor,"
May 14, 1935.)

Chicago, May 9.—General Vice President C. J. McGlogan, of the Electrical Workers, has been appointed a member of Division No. 3 of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, it was announced this week. He succeeds Vice President L. M. Wicklein, of the Sheet Metal Workers, who resigned.

McGlogan was selected by the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, which acted by authority of the Railway Labor Act.

members of the I. B. E. W. and would be glad to hear from any Brother in the federal service who may be interested in our program.

CARL B. JOHNSON,
President.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

After having read so many fine letters of interest in the few recent issues of the JOURNAL, I feel almost ashamed to come across with these few lines.

However, there is a little news of interest in a social way. A surprise party was given to Brother Charles Turner at the office of the electric company in Pleasantville, at which a presentation was made of a beautiful watch charm in honor and respect to his years of membership in this local. Brother Eichorst officiated in tendering the gift, which I think is valued by Mrs. Turner almost as much as by "Skip" himself. (Really, any woman is proud of a husband who has been a member of organized labor for a period of 32 years, and this is the extent of Brother Turner's membership in this local.) There were between 50 and 60 of his friends at the affair and, of course, it was so much of a surprise that he could not speak his feelings before the crowd. He is honored and respected by all who know him, officials and others alike. Just one grand old "Skip"!

Now that June is here, I wonder how many of the dear Brothers are fixing to jump into that sea called "Holy Matrimony"? Well, I know there is one fine lad here who is losing his footing on the good ship "Bachelorhood" and expects to be ready for the splash on or about June 23. So, don't forget, boys, to give Brother Casto a big hand.

I also would like to state that Brother "Slim" Jordan is a brand new "pop" of only a few weeks. "Yesser," Slim says, "another great lineman." "Ho-Bo" BEN.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Feelers have been tendered to the local ministers association regarding the formation of a union, so shortly we may read that "Parson" Jones refused to preach his sermon because of a non-union choir. Or may see a picket walking up and down past the church proclaiming, "This funeral is unfair to organized labor."



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

Was thinking the other day about the so-called "gay nineties," and, while I can't remember much about them, I believe that they must have been tame compared to the gayeties of our post-war period. (Ask Gran-pop Chambers; he knows.)

With the approach of our nation's birthday, my thoughts revert back to three occasions that I'll never forget. The first was July 4, 1905. Was working in the woods around Rainier Beach, near Seattle, and during the evening of July 3 a large quantity of the liquids that cheer was imported. About 5 a. m. we decided to celebrate properly and started to blow some stumps in the heart of the village with dynamite. After the third stump there wasn't a whole pane of glass to be found within five miles.

The second was in Sacramento in 1906. At that time Kay Street was torn up, as the trolley company was laying heavier steel, and the gang around Sweeney's International flophouse conceived the bright idea of strewn the rails with .22 and .32 calibre blanks from Weinstock and Lubin's corner (maybe it was the Bon Marche—as 29 years is a long time to remember minute details) to the street where the tracks turned down to the old Espee depot. The resultant noise was the nearest approach to the modern machine gun that I've ever heard, and to the soberer participants it seemed that the car trucks actually left the rails at times. When the "wagon" arrived, loaded to the roof with "the law," there wasn't a soul to be found who knew what it was all about.

The third Fourth was in South Bend in 1910, just after the Jeffries-Johnson fiasco. A few of us were playing casino—or maybe it was ping pong—in one of the refreshment emporiums within a stone's throw of the L. S. and M. S. depot, when in walked a gang of dinges looking for plenty trouble. I must have led with my chin for in less than 10 seconds I listened to the birdies cheeping and passed out like a light.

Speaking of the forgotten man, how about Mae West's? And that reminds me, from a princess to a countess in 93 days. Give her time and she'll become just plain Mrs. Patrick O'Shaugnessy, the hod-carrier's bride.

This local has developed quite a few seafaring men, among the better known being Admiral Heppy, of the Venice Park Sneak Box Navy; Commodore George Sinn, of the Atlantic City Regatta and Yacht Club (season of '35), and "Oom" Paul Shultz, captain of the Ventnor Cracker Box Flotilla. All appear to be officers with not a plain ordinary seaman in the outfit.

Ran across Elmer Downey, the prize fat boy of L. U. No. 211. Yowsuh! He has fallen away to a ton and now has his clothes tailored by the head canvas man of the Ringling show, as Omar the tent maker had to throw up his job.

Confound this housecleaning, anyway! Can't even find a rubber band on the door knobs anymore. Besides which it will have to be done all over again in the fall.

I can't vouch for the truth of this one, but it was told to me in all good faith by a department head of the local light company: A woman walked up to his desk and wanted to buy a jumper. Her request didn't register with him, so he asked her exactly what she wished to buy. She repeated it and added, "My neighbor next door has one and it cuts her bill right in half." I might add that an inspector was up to the neighbor's within half an hour.

Nothing could be more enjoyable than hearing Miss Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy singing "Kiss Me Again" or "A Kiss in the Dark," and as an added attraction, I would like to hear them dueting (how's that one?) in "Alice Blue Gown"

from "Irene," and "Make Believe" from the "Show Boat."

And by the way those "A's" are playing ball the makers of Camel cigarettes should furnish the players a whole car-load of those "lifter-uppers."

Just finished reading "100 Million Guinea Pigs," and, like the New Dealers since the NRA has been declared unconstitutional, we just don't know where we are at. In status quo, I presume describes the situation perfectly. And if the Wagner Labor Bill becomes a law, one dollar will get you three that it also will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Already, Mr. Grace of the steel industry has voiced his disapproval of it and, judging solely from past performances of the high tribunal, the latter will play ball with the heavy dough interests.

I also think the vets should receive their bonus, but not by the printing of additional moneys. My idea is to transfer the needed amount from the \$4,800,000,000 recently voted by Congress for other purposes. If I remember correctly, Germany started the inflation stuff shortly after the war was over and in a very short period of time her marks weren't worth a dime a billion. And now that the NRA has struck out, the expenditures should be materially lessened. But they won't be, as the "build-up" must go on for the 1936 elections. It's good for a laugh at that. Here's Farley going around the country with his ballyhoo act and Mr. Roosevelt sits home and calmly throws a monkey wrench in the machine with his veto of the bonus bill. That was a horrible experience as related by Joe Pit, of Montreal, but in my humble opinion, it proved that Jack Wood wasn't as much of a boomer as he claimed to be, for personal experience has taught me that the seasoned hobo will always caution the novice against riding in a car loaded with lumber or any kind of a load that is liable to shift with the sudden starting or jolting of the train.

• And that brings us to the end of a perfect day. The sun has been out in all its glory for the past week, with the result that some of us who are not working have already started the annual coat of tan. So, with kindest personal regards, I am as usual,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Events have transpired in the past few weeks which cause one to wonder what our ultimate goal will be.

It seems men are elected who misrepresent their constituents. Others are appointed who deliberately go against the will of the people, having in mind the Railroad Pension Act, given the K. O. by the Supreme Court, and last but not least, is the NRA, which has furnished us with a modern topic of conversation, been a boon to the press for news and a bone of contention everywhere in the land. It is and it ain't, it does and it don't, is heard on all sides of my own personal contacts. I have seen it fail in many instances, as regards the members, and work 100 per cent as regards the employer.

President of the A. F. of L. William Green is sorely disappointed with the court's decision invalidating NRA. It seems to me that the best part of it was Section 7-a, but to the best of my knowledge that section, much debated, has never been properly enforced.

It is true that the wage provisions of NRA never were so hot, but Section 7-a properly enforced, would let the unions take care of that.

Members of L. U. No. 212 just recently

put the finishing touches to the lighting arrangement at Crosley Field for the first major league baseball game under artificial lights. There is an arrangement of eight towers, approximately 118 feet six inches from the ground, with the lights arranged in tiers near the top. Two of the towers have 46 open and 18 closed units, the open units having two 1,500 watt lamps and the closed units having one 1,500 watt lamp. Two towers have 42 open and six enclosed units, two towers 38 open and six enclosed units, two towers 20 enclosed units each. The enclosed units are referred to as horizon lights and are for the purpose of illuminating high flies. There is a total of over a million watts. Now, boys, if you see a light in the distance it is either the northern lights or Crosley Field.

President Roosevelt pressed a key at Washington that turned the lights on at the initial game. Commissioner Landis was present, as were many others of the big boys of America's chief sport. Our own Cincinnati Reds played the Phillies and were victorious, the score being 3 to 2. The high point of this game was the fact that there were no errors on either side, and since this night game our Reds have won five more games in a row. Not bad is it?

Just heard a broadcast from the new steamship Normandie from France. Wonder if they'll leave that over here as part payment? It's a floating palace. That just reminds me, I wonder if Brother Arthur Liebenrood, secretary of Local 212, will broadcast when he takes off in his Ohio River run-about. According to his own story the last time he was out it rained, and there is no cabin on it. Wotta life!

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

All over the country workers are flocking to classes in workers' education. But a class held once a week is not enough. The best of

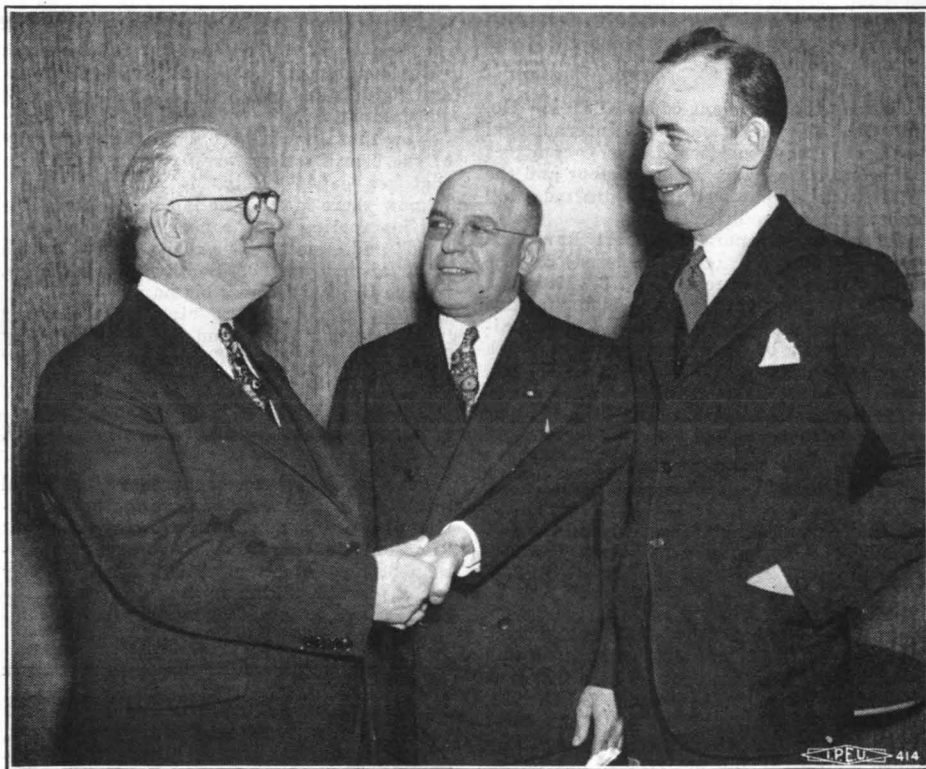
these students need more intensive training if they are to provide farseeing, constructive leadership. One means whereby they can secure it is by attending the Summer School for Workers in Industry, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Here, for six weeks, they will study economics, so that they will better understand the industrial society in which they are functioning; history, so that they can gain a perspective on the development of our institutions; English and public speaking, so that they can express their ideas and have a taste of the world's great literature. Their instructors are men and women expert in these fields, experienced in teaching workers, and vitally concerned with the problems of the workers. The teaching is informal and practical. The Wisconsin Summer School for Workers in Industry preaches no economic or political creed but attempts to analyze present-day industrial society.

The University of Wisconsin assumes the costs for teachers and for running the school; each worker-student must pay his own tuition, board and room, and his incidental living expenses. But the average worker cannot do so.

Therefore, scholarships are raised by local committees who secure contributions from organizations and individuals who believe in workers' education. The local committees award these scholarships to those workers who show evidence of genuine interest in study, leadership ability, and purpose to use what they learn for the good of the group.

This year the school will be open from June 30 to August 9. Many of you Brothers will be going on vacations during those six weeks and, if possible, why not stop and visit this school and see workers get some real education? The main classes are held in the mornings. Afternoons are spent in the libraries or attending minor classes in organizing tactics, parliamentary law, labor drama, art, sports, or any other subject the student wants to study.



Mayor Gehan (Right) of St. Paul is Welcoming Dr. J. Rozier Biggs (Left), Medical Director of Union Cooperative Insurance Association. Dr. Biggs Was the Guest of C. J. McGlogan (Center), Vice President, I. B. E. W.

Do I ever wish I could attend the school again this summer!

BILL NESSLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Editor:

Old readers ask for a letter and say, "How come?" "Where are you?" and so on. Well, it won't be a long letter for good reasons, and so will say that I have just read the letter from I. O. re the Class B unions and am smiling to myself. Unfortunately, nobody in these parts can enjoy my smile; it's all

my own. And why? At the 1925 convention yours truly wanted, or rather proposed, such a thing in a resolution, with this difference, that two scales of dues be paid. You will read in the minutes that the committee "non-concurred" and their reason was that the manner of collecting dues was standard and had to be carried out that way.

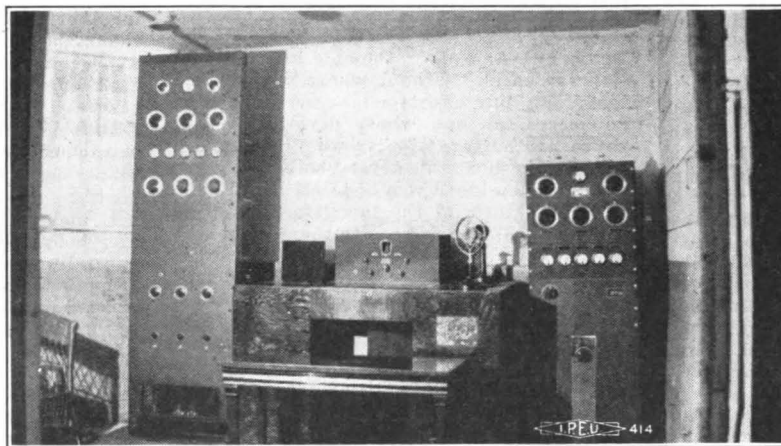
However, some five years or so ago you will remember the E. C. and I. O. did institute a system of two scales which is in force today. Another smile for me. Now, after years (10 of them) of sparring around, it is seen to be necessary to organize this

Class B electrical workers. I hope the membership, before it votes, will consider what they are doing from every angle.

In fairness to each and every member's private opinion, I won't say anything about the merits or demerits of the idea. But if there is anything to establish our position as workers, and highly skilled workers at that, so as to put in the proper place all these hirelings who twist us, for your own future welfare think right. But don't add any more loopholes to the organization or create a new battalion of highly paid organizers. As electrical workers, we should be

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



W9MEL

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	N 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.	160 meter		
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	phone, 1963		
W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.	KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.

Canada

V E 3 G K

Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

more prominent on the map. And I'm asking, why not before this date?

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, you haven't heard from Local Union No. 329 since you read the January issue of the JOURNAL. We really made the headlines that time! We are a small local and we hardly ever get into the headlines, but we are alive. We are not all stem-winders in this local, but we have a number of live wires and I mean the kind that shock. It was through just such men as we have in our local that the Louisiana State Association of Electrical Workers was organized recently and the Louisiana State Federation of Labor did things in their convention.

The January issue of the JOURNAL had an article describing a strike we went through, because of a misunderstanding between our local and the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, brought about by the "legal light" for the company, who convinced them that the employees of the Louisiana division had no legal right to hold an election to select an agent in collective bargaining, unless the whole of the company's employees in three states voted. This attorney made the assertion that he would sue for an injunction against the union, the U. S. National Labor Board, etc., and would block things with other and sundry writs for a year or two. This put things in such a shape that the local saw nothing to do but to use its economic strength, with the result detailed in the January issue of the JOURNAL.

We went back to work under a temporary agreement by the terms of which the matter of recognition of the union and the right of the employees of the Louisiana division to bargain without being joined by the rest of the employees was submitted to the U. S. Regional Labor Relations Board at New Orleans, La., for settlement.

In the latter part of February, 1935, the board ordered an election to determine the will of the majority of the employees of the Louisiana division of the company as to who should represent them in collective bargaining. The election indicated an overwhelming majority in favor of L. U. No. 329 as their agent. Thereupon the officials of the company informed the business agent of our local that they were ready to have an agreement presented to them. After several weeks of unavoidable delay in presenting the agreement and several weeks of conferences, "get-togethers," proposals and counter proposals, we at last arrived at a complete understanding, and have ironed out all the differences between the company and our local. We have received a very substantial increase in pay and have a splendid set of working rules. The agreement went into effect April 16, 1935, and remains in force for a year.

Now, after five weeks under the agreement, things are going mighty smoothly with the Southwestern, and both employees and company officials are trying to keep things going that way.

I don't think this letter would be complete without some mention of the way our president and business agent, Brother P. J. Trantham, held everything on an even keel while all were growing impatient at the delay in coming to a settlement. I don't mean to say he was the means of bolstering up the weak ones. What I am trying to get over is that when a number of the boys in the local, and especially the said "live wires," were clamoring for action, and for a chance to "make business pick up," Brother Trantham and others counseled with them and begged them to have patience a little while longer. And, last but not least, a word of thanks to

A Loud Editorial "No"!

We wish to utter a loud editorial "No!" and to put a firm editorial thumb down on the habit of sincere and friendly correspondents to the Journal of sending in perfectly good contributions with pen names or no names at all, or without addresses or local union numbers. We have no way of tracing these well-wishers to the Journal and no way with which to communicate with them.

The Journal respects the requests of contributors to remain anonymous or hide behind nom de plumes when their real names and addresses accompany their manuscripts.

Brother O. A. Walker, the able International Representative, without whose counsel and leadership our efforts might not have been so successful, and whose devotion to our cause, in the face of his own illness and a wife in the hospital, never abated.

The undersigned was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late lamented Press Secretary White. No, Brothers; not the grim reaper. Just another electrical worker who has become an employer. While I may not be able to make as good a showing as a journalist, I shall at least try to keep our local on the air. MILTON T. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Among the rank and file of many labor organizations one often hears the question: "What is wrong with this outfit, why don't they do something about all this work that is going haywire?" Well, Brother, I would say that when every man realizes what is wrong, we will no longer have that condition to worry us.

That much used word "co-operation" could cure most of our ills in short order, of course, the tough part of this cure, like most, is that it must start with you yourself. Let us start by asking ourselves a few questions and answering same truthfully.

1. Are you a company man or a union man?

In answering this question you must decide as to whether you always put union interests ahead of company interests even at the cost of your job.

2. Do you play square with the office and business manager? By this we mean do you always report in all infringements, pressure plays, and rackets which come to your attention, or do you close your eyes to some things, rather than take the responsibility of having an investigation start which might affect your job?

3. Do you take the trouble to familiarize yourself with by-laws and working rules? Do you attend meetings and take active interest in discussions?

4. Would you, in working for an open shop, demand that any mechanics or helpers used on the same job with you be union men, or would you rather consider your job, and see the bulk of the work done by two or three non-union mechanics and half a dozen helpers, the job still being a union job by virtue of your card?

These questions will do to start a self analysis, and if you can mark yourself 100 per cent for your union on all you are on the right road.

The few points of co-operation we have put down here could be carried into a long list, the machinery in the labor movement is all right, but is very much clogged up with internal troubles, caused by members not following out working rules and by-laws.

One must say a word for the co-operation which seems to exist in this locality. It seems as though everybody wants to climb the ladder of success by using everybody else's Adam's apple as the first rung. The desire to get in on the ground floor of anything to the exclusion of everybody else seems more pronounced now than ever before. The brewery workers offer a case in point: for some years we have had prohibition and the labor movement, including our organization, both in Toronto and out, have supported the efforts of the brewery workers to bring an end to prohibition and bring back prosperity for the brewery workers, whose members were tremendously hard hit by prohibition. Finally prohibition was repealed and once again the brewery workers are getting in good shape and their members enjoying the fruits of their labor. They have to thank the labor movement, of which we are a part, at least for the partial success of their efforts, and we feel that we can also take a little credit. In the transition considerable work for the building trades was occasioned by bringing their buildings into proper shape to handle the trade and we had hoped to get our share of this work. We did not, and we found that it was a case of everybody looking out for themselves, and naturally we had to do the same. We found, among others, two brewery companies who insisted in the use of non-union electrical workers to do their work and after spending considerable time, without assistance, we found it necessary to advertise these two firms. Imagine our dismay when we found our advertisement mutilated beyond recognition and on investigation discovered that this act of vandalism was traceable to the representative of the brewery workers.

Another instance would be somewhat amusing were it not also tragic. On the windows of one of the large brewing companies the words—Union Made Beer—are painted and the facsimile of the brewery workers union label and this we are informed, by a union painter, has been done by a non-union sign painter. This certainly is the height of co-operation. By their acts ye shall know them. The action of any labor union allowing non-union men to reproduce their union label not only speaks for itself but actually shrieks.

We really feel that we are justified in presenting this information to all the members of our Brotherhood and believe that it ought to be passed on. F. AINSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

For the past four years we have heard from every side something bearing on the "depression." Paragraphs contained on every page allusions to "Old Man Depression" or "During this depression" or "Owing to the depression," etc., ad lib. Nowadays it is hardly ever mentioned, if at all. Is it because the depression is over or is it because we have gotten so used to it we don't notice it any longer?

If it has been a disaster it has also been a great object lesson to us. It has made us more considerate of our less fortunate fellows. It has made us think. It has made us realize that in our weakened state if we had had no organization behind us we, too, would be working on far lower wages, and longer hours, as is a certain unorganized bakery in this city. Skilled men were receiving 30 cents per hour, and unskilled 25 cents for a 16-hour day. When these men

attempted to organize two of their number were dismissed. Thirty-eight went out in protest, and remained so for four days. To date these men are back on their jobs, having assurance that the dismissed employees would be reinstated. Further than that there is no report at present.

The foregoing is an illustration of unorganized labor, and it might easily have read "electrical workers" instead of "bread workers" on the front page of the daily paper.

These events make us stop and consider, and thank our stars we have an organization that means something.

The Great War taught us much, it advanced science, surgery, aviation, and many other fields of endeavor. There is no doubt we can learn from these disasters if we only use our thinking apparatus. It remains for us to use the knowledge we have gleaned.

We have the chance of our lifetime this year, for a general election is in the offing.

Have we learned a lesson from five years of grinding capitalism with Prime Minister R. P. Bennett at the helm?

As far as organized labor is concerned, whether industrial or political or both, there is no fear, but the masses of the so-called middle class, the white collar slaves, together with the unorganized worker slaves that cannot think for themselves; and, well, as I see it there will be little change—maybe in name only. My bet is national coalition—the name the Conservative party is hiding under. We cannot organize these white collars, but we can organize the industrial worker who has not yet stopped to consider what it means to him to belong to a red-blooded organization. This is the duty, our duty to see that every no bill amongst us becomes a member.

I am pleased to state that our monthly meetings are being attended on a larger scale than formerly. Let the good work continue. It puts life and pep into the meet-

ings to get a good turnout, and good discussions, and after all it's your own place, fellows, so come along and strut your stuff and elect your officers for the ensuing two-year term.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

In the many conversations I have had, and the many contacts I have made with members and prospective members, I have found that most men in an unorganized field are under the impression that it is only necessary to organize and then immediately obtain all the benefits of a thoroughly organized union. How very foolish to think that! If that were the case, then organized labor would be a potential Santa Claus. Because of that mistaken impression, I am going to convey a thought which occurred to me, to the membership. "Advance!" This is only one word, but it is a maxim of much thought.

Just consider the similarity of a labor organization to the mobilization of an army, both of which are established for the same purpose, and that is for protection and for assertion where rights are concerned.

In mobilizing an army, the first move is to either enlist or draft men. That puts them under the colors, but it does by no means mean that each and every one of them are soldiers. No indeed! First comes the task of training those men to be physically fit, mentally fit, accustomed to rhythm, accustomed to drill, acquainted with their purpose, acquainted with the methods of warfare, and also acquainted with the methods employed by the enemy. Now, before this is accomplished it is necessary to undergo much punishment in the form of humiliation, ridicule, sore muscles, blistered heels, etc., on the part of the men, and much discouragement and exasperation on the part of the officers. Then,

and then only, are the officers in a position to give the command to "advance."

Just so it is with an organization of labor. First, we organize a group or groups of men and each one is given a card. But that does not mean that each one of them is a union man. First, they must all be trained to be union-minded, to think and act in unison, learn to be able to accept disappointment like a man, learn to eliminate dissension from their ranks, learn to be orderly, curb their hates and jealousies, forget their enmity, and learn to respect their officers whether they be friends or otherwise. Also, it is necessary to learn to recognize our real enemies, some of whom we will find in our own ranks.

In order to do this you will find that the sacrifices to be made will include humiliation, ridicule, hurt feelings, and the waiving of all selfish ambitions, with only one thought most prominent in our minds, that thought being for the general welfare of organized labor. If we will do this at all times, then we will find ourselves in a position to advance, make progress, present a solid front and thereby be able to command respect and recognition as well as demand it.

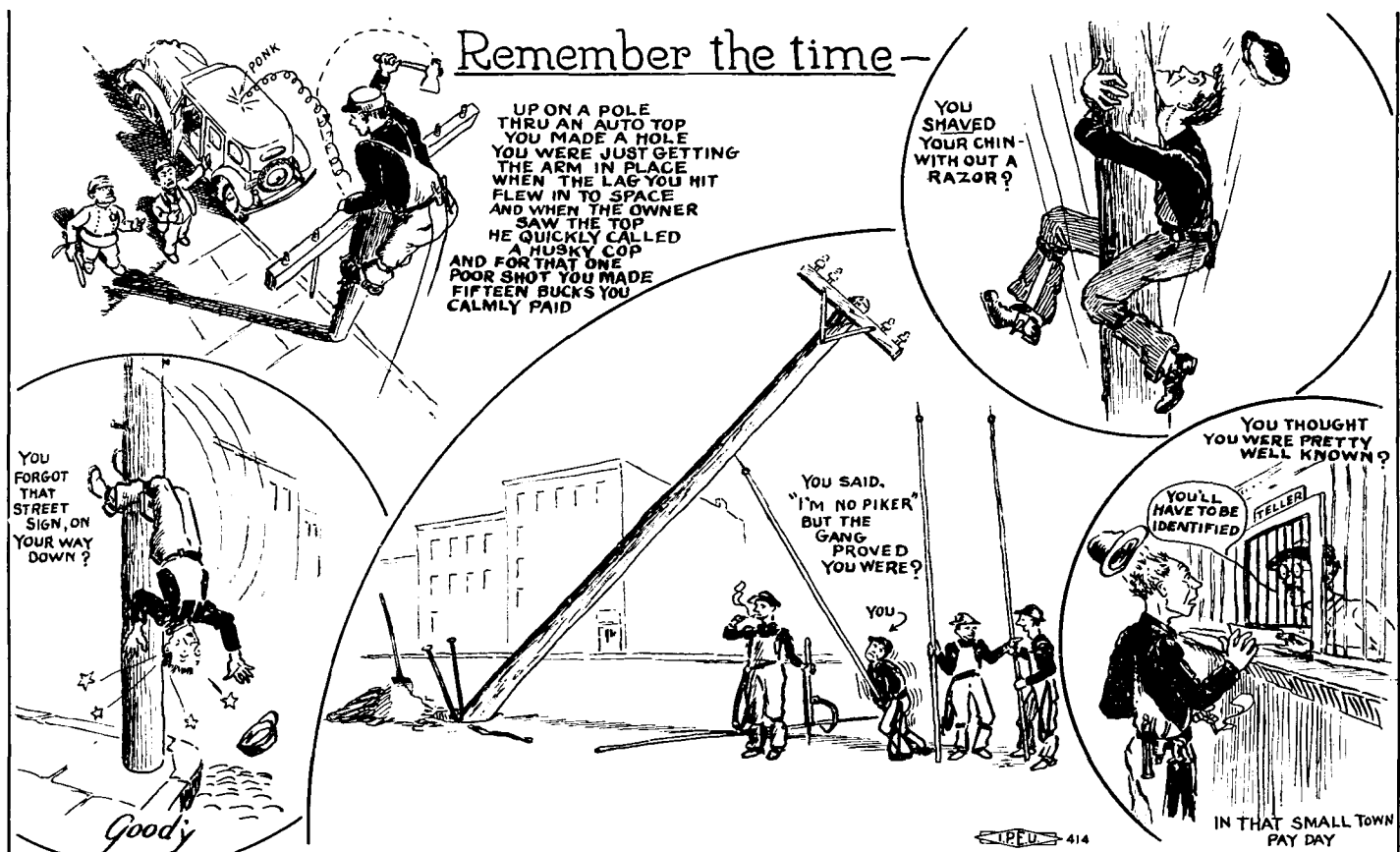
THOMAS M. DICKERT,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, well, we were off the air last month, and haven't much news this month—in a way. However, we have noticed lately that the helpers (linemen's assistants) are sprouting web feet, yeah, and the linemen are sprouting wings. For the benefit of you Brothers that wonder why, we will try to explain that we here have had 11.78 inches of rain. Who wouldn't get web feet under those conditions?

Brother W. L. Ingram was a timely visitor here this week, and we of Local 500 were



very glad to see him (we always are) for brotherly reasons, and business reasons; wish he were with us all the time.

Station "B" now has a grievance committee, and after attempting three times to meet with the executive board of 500—they finally made connections. We nosed around to find out what happened, but we don't care to be punched on the nose, so guess everything was hunky-dunky (we don't know exactly what that word means either). No one is sick, not even a helper, so we will leave out that part this time.

Most of the Brothers here didn't mind the rain very much, for we have noticed a bright look in their eye, and the packing of kickers, ice boxes, and fishing poles, which means—more water for most of them. We will publish their stories (with pictures) later. Some of the Brothers claimed that it rained fish, but failed to explain the kind. It's about time for Brother Steinhauer to go fishing—of course we don't mind pulling him out of the water sometimes, but he has luck. Of course we will apologize to Brother Steinhauer before he has a chance to read this. When you other Brothers read this it will be a pleasure to us to have you give us something interesting to write in our next letter, so come on in, the water's fine. Until next month, adios.

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

The people of the United States, in the midst of plenty, have no way of enjoying that plenty. They must continue to tighten up their belts and go on short rations. The farmer and the wage earner are unable to buy freely.

The 23,000,000 people who do not live on

farms have no jobs and no wages, no roof over their heads, are much worse off. They are up against an ever-increasing cost of living. There is nothing left for them but to go "on relief"; and this "relief" has to be paid for by those who remain employed.

These millions "on relief" are another burden added to an already over-burdened people.

It does not take a magician to create purchasing power. It must be done by work, the work of someone, somewhere, sometime. Purchasing power cannot be increased by "relief" or "doles." Money must be in circulation to create purchasing power. If there is no production, and it requires work to produce, then there can be no purchasing power.

Rising prices prevent any surplus that may be on hand from being used. Money has to be exchanged for products and these products can only be produced by labor.

Relief is not a purchasing power but rather acts as a brake on recovery.

Professor Moley, the President's intimate Jewish friend, says that the effect of the government's policies has been to raise the cost of living more than wages.

This statement shows that the real buying power, that of the workers, or producers, has been reduced, not raised.

Clarence Darrow, the lawyer, in his report says, "The NRA was got up to help big business and take business away from the little fellow. Most of it is price fixing. The sky is the limit toward which prices can go up, but they can't come down."

In the case of farm products, it costs more to distribute them than the farmer gets for producing them. The great fault today is that the cost of distribution keeps piling up.

In 1933, when the index of farm prices was down to 55, the cost of distribution of

food stood at 140, nearly three times what farmers were getting for raising the food.

Farm prices and food distribution started even in 1914, but at the end of 1934, when the New Deal had been at work nearly two years, the farm index was only 92, while the cost of distribution had risen to 160, or 60 per cent more than pre-war days.

The cost of raising food is 8 per cent below pre-war days, while the cost of distribution has risen 60 per cent above it.

The cost of distribution will have to be brought down where it belongs before the people can get what they want at the prices they can pay.

Figures show that the total income of the people of the United States last year was about \$52,000,000,000, and in 1929 the total income was over \$80,000,000,000.

The pro rata of each man, woman and child of the present national income would be about \$412. After food is bought, at the rising prices, there will not be much left for anything else.

Food is the one thing that people cannot do without. They must buy food. People have to have food if nothing else and their stomachs require the same amount in good times as in bad times. Food can be cut down to a certain extent, but cannot be done without entirely.

Figures show that nearly all the available money is absorbed in the cost of living. The number of food animals, that is, animals used for human food, is the lowest in years.

Food comprises about 38 per cent of our living costs, and our brain trusts and economists can't imagine why the products of industry, the products of the farm, and the costs of distribution won't balance. It can't be done.

There is another thing that I have meant to mention before but I had to wait until I



INSIDE WIREMEN RUSH FORD BUILDING ELECTRICAL WORK

A new record for installation of electrical conduit was made by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L. U. 569, San Diego, when two shifts of wiremen, totaling 63, installed 61,000 pounds of conduit in 11 days. This new production mark was set during construction of the Ford Exposition Building at America's Exposition which opened May 29. One shift of union members is shown above as they completed their day's work. A total of 2,499,000 watts will be available for lighting the Ford Exposition and to operate the factory testing machinery which forms part of the Ford Motor Company's exhibits.

cooled off before I did it. To start off, I want to say that our I. B. E. W. membership should be proud of our JOURNAL. I don't believe that any other labor organization has one that can equal ours. There are many interesting and educational articles published in it that are very well written. The correspondence section is a feature that also makes the WORKER interesting and there are letters in that section that give us an idea how other sections of the country are getting along.

Some time ago I wrote a letter to the international secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, of which organization I am also a member, calling his attention to our I. B. E. W. JOURNAL, and how much better the WORKER was than the *International Musician*, the official organ of the A. F. M. I also asked if the *Musician* could not be improved and made more interesting. (For the benefit of those who have not seen the *Musician*, it is printed on very cheap "news" paper and contains nothing but a lot of defaulters lists, official reports, ads, official notices and a few editorials.) Mr. Kerngood, the international secretary of the A. F. M., replied to my letter saying that the *Musician* was published for official business only. He also went on to say that if I wanted reading matter, there were any number of five-cent publications on the market that could supply my needs. I wonder if Mr. Kerngood thinks that a five-cent thriller is the extent of my mentality? Possibly it may be his limit, but not mine. I also believe that the range of my reading matter will more than favorably compare with his. It looks like the A. F. M. secretary wants the rank and file of the musicians to be a bunch of ignoramuses and doesn't want them to read anything that may be educational.

What a vast difference between the two journals! Brother Bugnizet's efforts to make the WORKER an interesting and educational magazine are doing our membership a service that cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and is of real benefit to our membership. The WORKER is read from cover to cover, while the *Musician* is usually thrown into the waste basket unread.

If Mr. Kerngood were asked to say which magazine was of the most benefit to its organization, I wonder what his answer would be? It would not be hard to guess the answer.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Please excuse my having no article in the JOURNAL last month, will try and not let it happen again, but the past months have been busy ones. Let me say right now last month's publication of the JOURNAL, in my estimation, was the best in a long time, maybe the cause was that I was missing with news.

Flash, flash! Florence, Ala., is to be the convention city for 1936, Alabama State Federation of Labor. We plan to put this on like it has never been put on before. Local No. 558 sent three delegates to the past convention held at Gadsden, Ala., being the largest number sent by any local in the district, and your scribe happened to be one of the three. We had many very important measures for consideration, the 30-hour week, the NRA, and many resolutions; I have attended many affairs like the above, but I never heard such able speeches, one of the most impressive delivered by our governor, Bibb Graves. If I had been blindfolded I would have bet it was one of our International Officers talking. In other words it was as bold a speech as I ever heard spoken by any state executive.

The governor assured one and all that he was 100 per cent with and for union labor.

Well, we are going along in the same way, the power company still putting up the battle to stop the TVA from building rural lines and the tri-cities, consisting of Florence, Tusculumbia and Sheffield, Ala., from obtaining PWA loans to build new systems for cheap power. It will take a long time to exhaust all the writs and appeals, and while this is going on the power company is still making their millions, but here is hoping their time is short and the work marches along rapidly.

Since my last letter the boys of the rural electric lines, under Foreman William H. Perry, have held two big get-togethers with Brother George Vaughn serving as host, and did we build lines? I say we did. These affairs sure bring the boys close together. Speaking of get-togethers, May 30 the second get-together of the TVA workers will be held at Wheeler Dam. We are looking for thousands of people; they are barbecuing four tons of lamb, beef and pork. Will go into details further next month.

Many changes are taking place at Wilson Dam power plant under Brother John Sharp, in the substation yard.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Was the 1934 Pacific Coast general strike of any benefit? This question has often been asked, and to my observation it was beneficial in many ways. The main one was, it proved organized labor can and will do things, but not as bad as the local newspapers pictured it. No one went hungry and no babies suffered from the lack of milk, as food trucks, such as bread, milk, and ice, were making deliveries. The only ones to suffer later were the local newspapers, as many union men had their subscriptions cancelled. The longshoremen were out because they wanted more pay, shorter hours and recognition of their union, which to my way of thinking was fair; every union to have their hiring hall where men are called by the employers. The longshoremen were tired of waiting out in front of docks for a job, as we all know northern California is cold all the time, and to remain in the cold fog is not good for a man's health.

The longshoremen went to their work, pending negotiations, which were completed recently. An increase of wages has been granted the seamen of 25 per cent, and hours reduced from 56 to 44 weekly. This includes subsistence and quarters.

The general strike closed some speculation amongst large factories and industries as to whether to hire union drivers for their trucks or keep what they have. In many cases the union drivers were solicited, as I note, on some brewery trucks, a reading as follows: "This truck is operated under strictly union conditions," while other plants hired union drivers upon request. The calling of the militia by Governor Merriam, of California, to the strike area in San Francisco, was uncalled for and he did it purely for political reasons, and a large piece of money from the steamship companies. The local authorities had the situation well in hand, as the men were peaceful and law abiding, up until the time the militia shot some of the members who were standing by watching. That started a few protests, but

were of small nature. However, in spite of the fool act of the governor the unions proved to be composed of intelligent men, and went about in a business-like manner.

The presidential election is not far away and from all indications there will be some new candidates. I understand, President Green of the American Federation of Labor is one of the candidates, also that talkative gent from Louisiana; the author of prosperity around the corner, who hails from Palo Alto, is out hunting for a hat to toss in the ring, and the Republicans of California are endorsing their Governor Merriam. This gent is full of ambition, so full that he has in his haste overlooked the working man. Taxes is his motto, and he does not care who it hurts, providing it won't hurt the rich man.

Today California is in such a tax craze that in order to balance the extravagance at Sacramento taxes have been levied on everything but the air we breathe. This has been done to an extent that many industries are about to migrate to some other state where sanity prevails. Are we to have such a man for President? Use your own judgment, I know how I will vote.

Local No. 595 is holding its own fairly well during the prosperity around the corner, and all the alphabet codes brought about by the blue eagle.

We have lost a few of the old timers to their Maker, but we still have many old stand-bys who are good sticklers.

The local is dishing out a bean feed after every meeting to its members, and from what I note none are missing the following morning from their usual game of pinochle. Brother Stalworth is the chief cook, and his cuisine is most excellent, as old "Doc" knows his beans.

Work at this time, around here, is not so plentiful. As Brother Gaillac stated in a previous write-up, the two bridges connecting San Francisco with Oakland and the redwood empire are well under way, but wiremen will not be required for some time, and as this work is to be taken care of by Locals 6 of 'Frisco and 595 of Oakland, our men will be placed before outsiders can work. As I understand, none but bona fide residents of these two cities can be considered. So some of you who are contemplating coming our way better communicate with the B. A. of either local and save yourself a disappointment. The steel of the county court house is coming out of the ground, and as usual the job is not let yet, and no doubt an outside contractor will get the award, and one man will be all that's required. Outside of that and a two-story building on the main drag, no other project is contemplated.

Homer, Paisano Joe and Handsome Lee are the fishing kids of the outfit, and from pictures I have seen, they know how to get the big 'uns.

What about you boys of Local No. 60? I haven't seen but three articles in the WORKER since I left them seven years ago. Come, boys, we all are glad to hear from you. Brother Rockwell, our worthy president, wore a big smile a short while back, and gossip about was of a blessed event at his home; yes, a fine boy. Here is how, Rocky!

G. L. MONSIVE.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Local No. 665 wishes to take this opportunity to issue a warning to some of the Brothers who are getting loose-footed this nice spring weather. As always, when there is a possibility of a little extra work in any particular town or city, the local holding jurisdiction over same begins to receive traveling

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

cards from all over the country. This has already happened in Lansing. Probably some of the Brothers have heard that General Motors has purchased the old Durant plant for the housing of the Fisher Body Company of the Olds Motor Works. This story is true, but the job has not started yet. We don't know when it will start and at the present time we have members out of work, with no possibility of their getting a job in the immediate future.

We have only one closed shop here. They employ normally about 25 or 30 men. We have a membership of about 35 so you can see we have all we can handle at the present—these being far from normal times.

Reports have come to us that some of the out-of-state papers are carrying articles about the large amount of work in Lansing, particularly the papers in the southern states. Our belief is that if you trace these articles back to their source you will find the Lansing Real Estate Board out in front. Possibly the reason for this is that they would like to sell some of the homes they have been taking away from the workers for the last four years. At the present time they are trying to force the citizens of Lansing to buy homes. The way they do this is to stop renting, and, after all, we have to have some place to live in. But I believe there should be some way to stop them from charging us a double price for our homes and then when the next depression comes along throwing us out in the streets with these kind words: "Come back in two or three years and we will sell you this home again."

Well, Brothers, please stay away from Lansing for a while if you are looking for work. Here is hoping that next month I can give you better news.

C. G. Fox.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Zone B, Danville and Champaign (Ill.) Division

Editor:

Here it is May 28 and our strike still on, although negotiations are under way at Springfield, with Mike Boyle, vice president sixth district, as I. B. E. W. representative; A. Von Wyck and Mitchell of the Illinois Power and Light Co., also certain members of the Utility and Operators Association, company union, with which the company claims to have contracts to furnish labor for said company. Negotiations have been underway for six days, but no news is forthcoming, as all parties in the negotiations are keeping results secret.

Things here have quieted down considerably since negotiations have been started, although at this writing 51 towns in southern division are either partially or totally out of service, either gas or electricity, with indications that all the boys intend to stick till the finish. We of Danville and Champaign haven't lost a man for six weeks and everyone is sitting tight.

We gave a benefit dance here last Wednesday to help our food fund and a very good profit was realized despite the small cost of one quarter per couple.

The company has been after the Brothers with every known means to induce them to go back to work, even offered to pay up back rent and give a nice raise in some cases.

Some of the boys have been set out of their homes after not having missed rent payments, some as long as eight years. All this smells strongly of high-powered influence coming from you know where.

Everyone here has been arrested under

some charge, except 21 of the Brothers, which looks to us as a good way to attempt to discourage men on a strike. I, myself, was released on \$2,000 bond on charge of rioting and intimidation of workers. Along with me were Brothers Smalley and Edwards; even though we were not guilty of such charges. I say the poor man hasn't a chance.

In the southern division, however, a much different attitude is shown strikers. Down there the paid thugs and gunmen are the ones that are getting things served on them, and that is where the trouble always starts anyway, for if we didn't have men willing to scab, scab herd and intimidate strikers, strikes would be much different in most cases. Men on strike are striking, always, to get better conditions, more wages, shorter hours or kindred advantages, and it takes some one with a lot of will power to keep calm seeing scabs and such take their jobs and attempt to defeat the efforts of organized labor in gaining advantages that not only will help themselves and other fellow workmen, but the workmen of the future, and it's a cinch we know where the future workmen are coming from, and that is from the families of men already working. The path of labor should be forever forward, and that path is not made easier by standing by and letting professional strikebreakers and misinformed people take our jobs.

One of the local scabs here in Danville met death last week, a victim of his own ignorance, or of others. A mere boy, barely over 21 years of age, was scabbing in the boiler room of the power house, and in opening up the valve in the header-line, opened it too rapidly without letting out water that had accumulated in the unused portion of the line. The resulting reaction of the line superheated steam and the cold water caused the line or valve to burst, resulting in a severe cooking in the steam. He died the following night in a local hospital.

This boy had been approached on a former occasion and had been asked not to go into the power house, for he didn't know what he was getting into, as there are only about four experienced men in the boiler room and inexperienced men have no business working with 150-pound line superheated steam. It is bad enough for experienced men who know how to cope with an emergency to work with it. He made the remark at that time that he knew what he was doing and knew what he was getting into.

After this boy, Robert Thomas by name, was injured he tried to escape from the steaming execution chamber, but was unable to, because the company had barred and locked the exits on the west side of the power house so strikers could not enter, so he died by the very means and unnecessary precautions that the company had used to protect him from the outside, although at no time have any of the men on strike attempted to approach the inside of the power house by force. Frank Wagoner and Jess De Maiss, two men on strike, were responsible for his removal by one of the west doors in assisting police in breaking open the door.

In the last week quite a few trouble-makers and thugs have been imported by the company here in Danville, and the only results we could get in our attempt to have them removed was their removal to the city and county offices to be questioned; but that bore no fruit, so they are still loitering around the buildings and on the streets. That is just another way for the company to spend the stockholders money. The stockholders don't kick though, 'cause I guess the majority of them were just dyed-in-the-wool suckers.

Great co-operation is being given the boys in the southern division by their local may-

ors and police forces, both county and city, led by the mayor of Belleville, who surely is a white man if there ever was one. To him I give the credit for getting the company to come forward in negotiations. Our mayor was invited to go to the meeting of mayors but failed to do so. So we will have to win without help from that source.

Some acts of alleged vandalism have been reported by local police, such as dynamiting of poles, high-line towers falling, etc., but although several arrests were made they had no evidence that any of our boys did this, so they were released after spending a night in the town's jail.

It looks like the United States Supreme Court has wrecked President Roosevelt's playhouse, even though it seems like the wrong thing to do. Already I have heard of employers making the remark that their employees would have to work more hours. At this time, however, I see by the papers that a certain oil company has ordered a 5 per cent increase in wages for their employees and that these wages and maybe higher ones would prevail if conditions allowed them to. I hope all the large companies will come to the front and do something of their own free will to help end this let-down in work and salaries. As one certain radio newscaster remarks that big business has been bragging about what it could do if the "shackles" of the NRA were removed, now is the time for them to break loose, with no ifs being allowed.

All our faith and hope are with Vice President Mike Boyle in his conference at Springfield and we hope to see a victory chalked up on this strike situation here in Danville; Champaign and the southern division.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The convention of the Virginia Federation of Labor held in Portsmouth, Va., recently, seems to have started a new kind of chain, what could be called, in the slang of the day, a "chin chain," and the links of that chain are being forged in the furnace of public opinion and an alloy has been substituted for metal, the alloy of perfidy. Can good solid links be made of such waste material? No! I think not. If a goodly supply of common sense and co-operation were used and then allowed to cool in the mould of human understanding then when the sand was cleaned away there would be forged a chain that could lead labor to the polls, and labor could wear that chain as a chatelaine, and the keys it held would be the keys to the door of prosperity and happiness.

The sad part of this meditation is that there seems to be a lack of these elements for good links, and the most rare is the one most needed, common sense. The other element is in abundance, but is seldom used with the right base to give labor a strong link. No, it is usually used with gold, and when that mixture is forged into the chain it leads labor to degradation and misery. Let labor seek for the elements of common sense and co-operation, and, if possible, add a dash of fair play, heat in the political furnace and mould in the ballot box on election day, then we will have a chain to lash labor's ship to the dock of prosperity and neither the gales of communism nor the tides of depression can break her from her mooring.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

The union man who has never enjoyed the thrill of boosting the union label has as yet to learn what real pleasure is.

L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**Big Figures**

The depression has taught the average working man one thing more than any other, that is how to read big figures.

If you should turn on your radio, you are likely to hear some "brain truster" talking about millions for dams and highways, or billions for the unemployed; then again you may hear some big shot in the art of capitalist philosophy trying to "flim-flam" the public. It all reminds one of Andy explaining his future finances to Amos.

Now let us consider organized labor and its figures. At present we can justly say organized labor has done much. But with the ever-changing conditions we must work, plan and fight or else we may find our figures very small in the climb from out of the depression. Every successful business has its perfect functioning organization, and they justly give due credit to said organization.

Labor possibly cannot reach such figures as individuals, but if we use the very same tactics as big business, which is simply organized force, we will surely go far up the ladder of success, both in working conditions, wages and in commanding the respect of our employers and fellow men.

As an example of the benefits gained by organized labor, I am pleased to report that in our city, an active sponsor of labor was elected to a place on the city board on March 12, 1935.

Now for the more comic side, I am pleased to report that our linemen's local, No. 846, and the inside electrician's local, No. 175, joined hands and pitched a swell beer supper, and we certainly had a fine time. I am sure everyone had plenty of beer and swiss cheese and was snowed under by some good old mountain music.

In closing this amateur but earnest article, let me pass on to the Brothers of the I. B. E. W. this thought: Bigger and better figures to your and yours!

W. A. HARRISON.

Of Interest to Our Members

Raymond J. White, publicity chairman for Associated Municipal Signal Services, a coordination of groups of municipal signal associations engaged in the study of problems relating to fire alarm, police and traffic signaling, writes this JOURNAL as follows:

"I am enclosing a copy of the joint convention program of the A. M. S. S. feeling that many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Operators would be interested in this convention inasmuch as many towns hire a member of the Brotherhood to care for fire alarm, police and traffic signal systems in their regular line of work.

"It is possible many would like to attend the convention and hear the different papers and see what is new in our line. We want them all to feel that they are welcome."

ASSOCIATED MUNICIPAL SIGNAL SERVICES JOINT CONVENTION PROGRAM.
HOTEL CAMPBELL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
JUNE 20, 21, 22, 1935.

Thursday Morning, June 20.
Chairman, Frank Veit.

10:00 A. M. to Noon, Get Together.
12:00 Noon to 1:00 P. M., Luncheon.
1:00 to 1:30 P. M., Messages of welcome by Mayor V. G. L. Spratt, Fire Commissioner George Becker, Fire Chief Charles Noll,

Police Chief George Leadbitter, Executive Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Miss Ruth Victory.

1:30 to 1:45 P. M., What is around the corner. By Leroy Allen.
1:45 to 2:45 P. M., Rules for Joint Underground Construction. By George Pickett.
2:45 to 3:15 P. M., Measuring Ground Resistances. By S. W. Borden.
3:15 to 3:45 P. M., New Methods of Cable Support. By Vivian Kellums.
3:45 to 4:45 P. M., Police Signals. By Frank Bridges.
4:45 to 5:15 P. M., The Neon Arrester. Its history, operation and performance. By L. S. Brach.
7:00 P. M., Dinner. George Bowen and Ed. Cochran, Joint Chairmen.

Friday, June 21.

Chairman, Joseph Dempsey.

9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M., A. D. T. Protection Service. By K. C. Edwards.
10:00 to 11:00 A. M., Rules of Joint Aerial Construction. By Frank Veit.
11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M., Visiting Exhibits and Luncheon, Everett Zeh, Chairman.
2:00 to 3:00 P. M., Horni Audioplex. By Paul Horni.
3:00 to 4:00 P. M., First Line of Defense. By Joseph Siddall.
4:00 to 5:30 P. M., Police Radio. Municipal, County or State. By William Jordan and T. A. J. Hayes.

Friday Evening.

Dinner and Visiting Exhibits.
8:30 P. M., Visit to New York Power & Light Co. Sub-station at Pleasant Valley.

Saturday, June 22.

President Ralph, Chairman.

9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M., The Federal Door for False Alarm Elimination. By Federal Alarm Equipment Co.
10:30 to 11:30 A. M., William Franklin, Fire Alarm Consultant.
11:30 to Noon, Closing Business of Association.

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of R. H. Poarche, Card No. 237538, a member of L. U. No. 114, kindly notify Fred Johnson, financial secretary, L. U. No. 114, 108-K St., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 252)

education in America have been labor organizations. Free publicly supported education can properly be called the child of organized labor. There has been no nationwide labor organization in the past 100 years that has not had as one of its principal objectives, the creation and support and extension of a system of free public schools. Compulsory education, free text books, health education, vocational education, longer terms, all have been advocated by organized labor long before they were considered seriously as possibilities by educational leaders.

"John Dewey, of Columbia University, perhaps the greatest figure in 20th century education, has said that a research of years convinces him that the educational policy of the American Federation of Labor is the most constructive of any organization in the past 50 years, not excepting the purely professional educational associations.

"The American Federation of Labor,

alone among the nationally organized economic groups, has stood steadfastly through the crisis of the past five years against any curtailment of educational opportunities for the children even during a depression. Other great organizations have advocated and where possible have forced curtailments in the educational facilities everywhere. It is no wonder that outstanding educators throughout the land look upon the American labor movement as the one hope to save our schools. Many of these educators have become a part of the labor movement and are doing their utmost to assist in the attempt to rescue from those who would tear it down, the greatest system of free public education in the world."

Every labor woman, and especially every mother, should be doing her part to defend the schools. If she has children she will be better able to realize the curtailment that is going on and will be more awake to the danger. Look up the facts in your locality and be ready to express your opinion when you can influence others. And remember that every voter has a way of expressing his wishes when election day comes around.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID MAY 1 TO 31, 1935

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	J. A. Mahoney	\$1,000.00
134	P. C. Roberts	1,000.00
9	E. P. Welter	825.00
I. O.	D. Kennedy	1,000.00
325	B. Ives	1,000.00
104	M. K. Ryan	1,000.00
602	J. P. Schiffbauer	1,000.00
I. O.	W. S. Lucas	1,000.00
5	Jos. S. Heller	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Moder	1,000.00
1	E. C. Kuntz	1,000.00
98	J. B. McGough	1,000.00
I. O.	F. E. Roberts	1,000.00
193	J. Kavanaugh	1,000.00
I. O.	W. M. Kennedy	1,000.00
660	G. A. Gardner	1,000.00
9	D. S. McAvoy	1,000.00
77	H. L. Barthelemy	1,000.00
870	W. Evans	1,000.00
233	R. A. McDonald	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
195	L. Delaney	1,000.00
134	M. J. Callahan	1,000.00
18	D. A. Brennan	1,000.00
713	C. E. Mech	1,000.00
653	Seth Martin	1,000.00
134	P. J. Haunschild	1,000.00
134	G. P. Walters	1,000.00
134	J. F. Boland	1,000.00
98	H. L. Wist	1,000.00
3	M. J. McNamara	1,000.00
648	W. R. Cummins	1,000.00
139	E. N. Jones	825.00
37	D. H. Warren	1,000.00
275	H. Startup	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Jenney	1,000.00
I. O.	T. C. Vickers	1,000.00
312	E. B. Gaskins	1,000.00
713	J. Kupper	825.00
98	J. J. Powers	1,000.00
719	P. H. Tessier	300.00
I. O.	M. Devlin	1,000.00
125	M. D'A Carr	1,000.00
18	Dick Bevington	1,000.00
125	Frank Stickney	150.00
Total		\$41,939.58

IN MEMORIAM

Roy Earhart, L. U. No. 584

Initiated September 18, 1912, in L. U. No. 263

Local Union No. 584 feels keenly the passing away of Brother Roy Earhart, in Dallas.

He had been a member of this local until going to Dallas about three months ago, having spent a good part of his time here since his initiation into the I. B. E. W. Local No. 598, Wichita, Kans., April 13, 1909. Technically he was a member of L. U. No. 59, but the members of L. U. No. 584 feel he was morally still one of our true and loyal members. He was highly respected, honored and a true friend of every member of our local and we feel we have lost one of our own members who cannot be replaced.

Nine of our members went to Dallas for the funeral and were very emphatic in their praise of the hospitality, courtesy and real brotherly consideration shown them by the members of L. U. No. 59, Dallas. Local No. 584 fully appreciates this courtesy and Local No. 59 has our respect and admiration as a true local of a great Brotherhood.

Particularly do we express our thanks to Brother Cox, business manager of L. U. No. 59, for the whole-hearted manner in which he devoted his time and ability (far beyond the call of his office) in taking care of funeral arrangements and looking after the welfare of our members who were there.

R. C.

John McIntosh, L. U. No. 213

Initiated 1902, L. U. No. 77

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, John McIntosh.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 213 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother McIntosh; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

GEORGE NEILL,
A. C. McKAY,
D. S. PALLEN,
Committee.

John T. Rolle, L. U. No. 28

Initiated June 29, 1914

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, John T. Rolle; and

Whereas Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., deeply mourns the loss of Brother Rolle and wishes to extend to his family and relatives the utmost sympathy of this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the body as a whole, in honor of his memory, stand in silence for a period of one minute. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD L. DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

Joseph P. Schiffbauer, L. U. No. 602

Initiated June 1, 1922, L. U. No. 227

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph P. Schiffbauer; and Whereas he served his country in the World War with honor and distinction; and

Whereas he has been a member in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since June 1, 1922, and has always proven himself to be a true and loyal union worker; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Schiffbauer Local No. 602, I. B. E. W., Amarillo, Texas, has lost one of its true and devoted members, who was a past-president and a member of the executive board at the time of his death, and a most

earnest and conscientious member, and we, the members of Local No. 602, feel his passing with great sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 602, extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Schiffbauer our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and also that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, L. U. No. 602.
C. T. WEBSTER,
President.
H. O. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Horace O. Makinson, L. U. No. 28

Initiated September 13, 1917

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that Local No. 28, I. B. E. W., mourns the passing away of Brother Horace O. Makinson; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD L. DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

Roger G. Chaffin, L. U. No. 429

Initiated May 28, 1918

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 429, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed member and worthy Brother, Roger G. Chaffin, to whose bereaved wife and family we extend our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize a great loss in the passing of Brother Chaffin and hereby express our appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

L. E. GUPTON,
G. C. HARRIS,
W. B. DOSS,
Committee.

Forrest Wormland, L. U. No. 17

Initiated December 14, 1925

Whereas Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of one of its members, Brother Forrest Wormland; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Wormland our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 17 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

BERT ROBINSON,
WM. McMAHON,
SETH WHITE,
Committee.

Benjamin H. Ives, L. U. No. 325

Initiated February 8, 1926

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Benjamin H. Ives; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ives, Local Union No. 325 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn him and that our charter be draped for a period of 30

days as a token of respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother.

A. D. BARNES,
DOMENICO LISTI,
RALPH C. SHAPLEY,
FRED GRUPP,
GERALD HINMAN,
Committee.

Charles E. Mech, L. U. No. 713

Initiated September 1, 1916

Whereas after a long illness, borne with the greatest of courage and cheerfulness, our Brother, Charles E. Mech, has passed to his rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE DOERR,
FRANK BECKER,
ADOLPH NAESSENS,
Committee.

Walter T. Holland, L. U. No. 53

Initiated May 29, 1923

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter T. Holland, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

THOMAS M. CASSIDY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WM. BURKREY,
Committee.

Edward Kuntz, L. U. No. 1

Initiated January 26, 1904

Whereas it has pleased the Heavenly Father to take from our midst a true and faithful Brother, Edward Kuntz, who departed this life on Sunday, April 28, 1935.

At our last meeting all members stood with bowed heads and said a silent prayer, for there is a vacant chair that can never be filled; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Brothers of Local Union No. 1, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy to our Journal so that all the members of our Brotherhood shall know of the loss sustained by Local Union No. 1; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and spread upon the minutes of our meeting this resolution.

M. A. WALSH,
LAR RYVERNIER,
CHAS. MUCKLER,
Committee.

Joseph Kupper, L. U. No. 713

Initiated January 10, 1931

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 713, record the passing of Brother Joseph Kupper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,
HARVEY HARDERS,
U. G. GRAY,
Committee.

Frank Stickney, L. U. No. 125*Initiated July 10, 1925*

As we press toward our ultimate goal, we can but note the passing, from time to time, of friends and associates who have finished the course before us.

It is always fitting that a moment's pause be had, that a grateful remembrance be acknowledged for the privilege of having known the one who has gone before.

Such a tribute is recorded by Local Union No. 125 with the passing of Brother Frank Stickney, a true friend and loyal member. To his loved ones we express our deep sympathy. In realization of our loss this tribute is spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

DALE B. SIGLER,
R. I. CLAYTON,
J. SCOTT MILNE,
Committee.

Charles Sylvester, L. U. No. 65*Initiated September 22, 1916*

It is with deep regret that this local union announces the death of Brother Charles Sylvester; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a token of our respect to his memory.

JAMES C. GILBOY,
STEPHEN J. REARDON,
CARL L. SMITH,
Committee.

H. L. Barthelemy, L. U. No. 77*Initiated February 5, 1928*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, of Seattle, Wash., record the death of our Brother, H. L. Barthelemy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

R. S. LILLICO,
CHAS. G. PAYNE,
MADDEN BLAIR,
Committee.

William Leary, L. U. No. 65*Initiated January 13, 1922*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., records the loss to the Brotherhood of Brother William Leary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 65 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a token of our regard and respect to his memory.

E. K. DUNCAN,
C. L. SMITH,
C. G. SAUERBIER,
Committee.

Harry Startup, L. U. No. 275*Initiated October 18, 1923*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 275, record that Brother Harry Startup has taken that long, long journey from which no traveler returns.

After many months of physical torture and mental anguish, Almighty God, the creator of heaven and earth and all things, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, saw fit to relieve this loyal member from further suffering.

Local Union No. 275 has lost a faithful Brother, whose devotion to his labor organization was his ambition, and his cheerful help

and pleasing smile will long be remembered by all who knew him; and be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as a union, in spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved widow, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon our minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in commemoration of our departed Brother.

RAY HARKNESS,
GEO. BONJERNOOR,
WALTER E. GERST,
Committee.

Arthur L. Chamberlain, L. U. No. 1036*Initiated May 23, 1934*

Whereas Local Union No. 1036 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Arthur L. Chamberlain; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

HERBERT G. KELLEY,
HAROLD STROBEL,
HARRY HINELINE,
Committee.

William C. Scheel, L. U. No. 195*Initiated July 9, 1934*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, William C. Scheel; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 195, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, William C. Scheel.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary,

Lawrence J. Delany, L. U. No. 195*Initiated August 1, 1910*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Lawrence J. Delany; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 195, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Lawrence J. Delany.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary,

Elmer E. Berg, L. U. No. 745*Initiated January 3, 1935*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, Elmer E. Berg; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 745, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and

that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

CARL W. GLÖDT,
Recording Secretary.

Roy E. Earhart, L. U. No. 59*Initiated April 13, 1909, L. U. No. 598*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 59, record the passing of Brother Roy E. Earhart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

T. C. ESTES,
F. C. HERRON,
W. J. COX,
Committee.

David A. Brennan, L. U. No. 18*Initiated November 8, 1928*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, David A. Brennan; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
L. P. MORGAN,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Dick Bevington, L. U. No. 18*Initiated September 1, 1914, L. U. No. 39*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Dick Bevington; and

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Bevington one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18 extend its sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union No. 18 be draped for a period of 30 days; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 18, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
L. P. MORGAN,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Merle D'A. Carr, L. U. No. 125*Initiated February 14, 1919*

The progress of a people, a community, or an organization is halted from time to time by the loss of one who has served and gone on before. When the departed one has been outstanding in his service to the group, the effect upon those who are left is the more pronounced.

The passing of Brother Merle D'A Carr has left Local Union No. 125 with a distinct sense of shock, and the feeling of a loss that will not soon be healed. Always active for the advancement of the ideals he cherished, he was an invaluable force in the progress of the organization. The benefit of his thought and the guidance of his counsel will be sadly missed.

To his bereaved loved ones, we offer the sympathy of a sorrow shared. Knowing him as we have, we can in some measure appreciate the greater sorrow which is theirs.

In memory of Brother Carr our charter shall be draped in token of our loss, and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, published in our Journal and a copy sent to the loved ones left behind.

DALE B. SIGLER,
JACK MARTIG,
BERT HOPFER,
Committee.

William Richards, L. U. No. 406*Initiated January 4, 1929*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 406, record the death of our Brother, William Richards; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. E. MCINTYRE,
President.
K. COCKBURN,
Secretary.

Albert Pavlick, L. U. No. 459*Initiated February 1, 1934*

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has reached into our midst and taken from us our esteemed Brother, Albert Pavlick; and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 459 has lost a faithful member:

The members of the local wish to extend to the bereaved family and friends their heartfelt sympathy in this their darkest hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

T. H. DICKERT,
J. M. NAUGLE,
J. L. FRY,
Committee.

"BLACK FURY" GETS DOWN TO HARD EARTH*(Continued from page 243)*

Your Dance." Occasionally a film appears which seems to have concealed propaganda intent against labor. On the whole, the movies have handled this subject, if not fairly, at least neutrally. "Black Fury" surely is a tremendous document against the medieval system of labor spies and police.

The legitimate stage has not been afraid to touch what might be called controversial subjects. Plays have been written that have taken a partisan view in favor of capital, and a partisan view in favor of labor, and also neutral views. To be sure, plays favoring labor have not had runs on Broadway and producers have been wary about sinking money into them. On the other hand, the Little Theatre movement has accepted these often as their particular province.

Significant it is that the movies have stepped into production with a powerful document aimed against labor spies and the whole medieval system of industry. Perhaps labor can take heart at this because it means a shift in public opinion away from the dreary spectacle of seeking solutions of problems in industrial relations through force, rather than through reason.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY*(Continued from page 253)*

shall have to guess, but the records that I have on hand reveal that at one time there were 60 members.)

This auxiliary has gone through some very trying times, including the depression, which accounts for us being more dead than alive at present, but for the sake of the spirit of those before us we shall endeavor to carry on. Some day we are in hopes that there will be a national organizer who will know

how to iron out all our troubles and mistakes and show us how to really be of service to our local and to organized labor in general.

Local No. 83 Auxiliary was organized for the sole purpose of promoting friendship and a social good time among the families of the local, but in glancing through some of the records, I find that more than 100 baskets of food have been given to those in need. And Christmas parties, with gifts to the children, dances, picnics, parties, showers, and radio programs were given and always without charge.

We fully realize that we are an auxiliary and that our reason for being lies in the desire of the women to assist in the success of the local. We know that we cannot enter into the business affairs of the local but we should be able to help promote friendship and goodwill among the families of the local.

We are looking forward to reading many interesting letters soon.

JEWELL MATHIS,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

This auxiliary is still very much alive but the press correspondent has been ill.

Our new officers and committees have gone into their work with diligence and enthusiasm. Meetings are held once a month and are well attended. After the business we spend a few pleasant social hours. These informal "coffee-cup" discussions are often more productive of valuable ideas. Somehow, we women talk more freely after the meeting is over. The ideas exchanged which may be of benefit to the auxiliary can then be brought up at the next meeting. Many of our members who would hesitate to talk "on the floor" are fluent and valuable speakers over the coffee cups.

June days here in Minnesota are perfect picnic days, so the busy ways and means committee is planning a real family picnic.

Every member of this auxiliary constitutes a committee of one working for new members and encouraging the "stay-at-homes" to come out to meetings. When we meet a Brother electrician our first question is "Why doesn't your wife belong to the auxiliary?" We follow this up with, "Be sure to have her come up to our next meeting. We'd like to meet her." We have found the best way to get the women interested in our organization is to keep the husbands "auxiliary conscious," so we send open invitations to the local, asking all members and their wives to attend our social functions.

I heartily agree with the Editor of our "Woman's Work" on the importance of correspondence being sent in from the auxiliaries. This is our meeting place where we can discuss subjects of mutual interest. Every auxiliary needs to keep in the public eye if it would grow. What better place than the JOURNAL to advertise to the husbands of non-members that we have a real, wide-awake auxiliary?

So, more power to the "Woman's Work" and a rousing cheer to the Editor for the June rally day. Let's keep up the good work and make every month a "rally month."

With best wishes to all sister auxiliaries, and if you spend your vacation in the "Land of 10,000 Lakes," don't forget to visit us.

MAE NESSLER.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 444, PONCA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Our auxiliary to L. U. No. 444 is, we feel, making a lot of progress. All of our members take an active part in both business

and social affairs, and we are still adding a new member occasionally.

We are demanding union-made merchandise on every possible occasion and several of our merchants here seem very much interested in ascertaining what companies manufacture union-made goods. They say the demand is growing for the union label, and, of course, that is what we are working for.

Some sort of entertainment is planned every few weeks for the members of the local. An Easter egg hunt and basket dinner comprised our last entertainment of this kind. We picked a lovely place in the country and had the egg hunt and basket dinner just before sundown. Games were then played around the campfire until everyone was exhausted and Brother and Sister L. H. Campbell took us to their home for several games of bridge. L. U. No. 444 assures us that more entertainments of this kind will be welcomed.

Brother and Sister C. S. Drew, who have a lovely home in the suburbs, have invited us to their place for a strawberry supper, in June, and we are looking forward to that with a lot of pleasure.

We voted at our last meeting to have only one meeting each month during the summer months, but are to start again in October with two meetings each month.

We enjoy very much the letters from the other auxiliaries which appear in the JOURNAL and would be glad to have visitors from any auxiliary at any of our meetings.

ELLA BRIGHAM.

724 N. Pine.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD*(Continued from page 247)*

else run for your life." Thus admonished Punk very carefully pitched his first shoe but it was a dud. "Yuh got to do better'n that, yuh snake-eyed Ethiopian," shrieked Shorty. Punk's second shoe was more successful and landed apparently a tie with Dan's. "Our game," shouted Shorty, reaching for his shoe. "Naw yuh don't," said Percy, shoving his hand aside. "We'll jus' measure 'em." Immediately the whole gang came to a huddle. Percy produced a rule and carefully measured the distances. Apparently Dan's shoe was a mite closer to the stake. Shorty, seeing his hopes of claiming the game fading, shouted "tie all!" "Tie all," roared the gang. "All right," said Percy with a good-natured grin. "You an' me'll pitch 'er out." "You go first," said Shorty, "an' I'll show yuh who's right." Percy stepped up to the mark. His first effort was a ringer and the second quite close to the stake, and then Shorty stepped into position. "Beat that now, yuh pop-eyed palapaloozer," shouted Punk. Eyeing the distance very carefully Shorty pitched and the result was a perfect ringer at which the gang howled with glee, and shouted, "Do it again, Shorty."

"I'll jus' do that same thing," was the answer, and to the unbounded joy of the gang his next shoe also landed a ringer, at which, jumping up and down and flapping his arms like a bantie rooster, he shouted out:

"How kin I be beat?"

Me. The champion horseshoe flinger, When I holds a shoe the way I do An allus throws a ringer!"

LEGAL APPROACH DEPENDS ON ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 240)

vexatious public utility problem; no single complaint in respect to its operation has since been raised.

Let us next examine the second illustration—the current attempt to abolish certain classes of holding companies in a portion of the public utility field. To 1929 no attempt was made by either the public or private interests to procure legal recognition in the courts of system operation of public utilities on the basis of the advantages of its functional unity; on the contrary, regulation thereof was resisted by the private interests. As already noted, however, such recognition was finally given by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1930 in the case of one system and the foundation there laid to sustain regulation thereof, in the manner already discussed.

The freedom from regulation of the holding company relationship in system operation which the public utilities sought and obtained prior to 1930 proved very costly to them in that:

1. It permitted unscrupulous operators to so abuse the relationship as to evade obligations as a public utility, to their own undue advantage and to the destruction of confidence in system operation.

2. By not having tested, through orderly legal procedure, their representations as to the economic usefulness of the relationship, the utility operators deprived themselves of the advantages of recognized proof thereof at a time when, as now, they are soliciting public opinion in their behalf in opposing attempts to destroy the relationship in a portion of the public utility field, to overcome admitted abuses in its operation.

On the other hand, the history of the Chicago terminal public elevators, already discussed, admonishes that reasonable regulation of economically sound functional unified utility and non-utility operations may be sufficiently effective to prevent the abuses therein.

What, then, is the technique to be employed by the lawyer and the student of economics in connection with public utility problems?

He should proceed on the basis, first, that, with rare exceptions, legal determinations already made in this field have only the significance that is warranted by the economic facts upon which they are based; and, second, that, with rare exceptions, any legal determination in this field is of value only to the extent that it gives effect to the economic facts pertinent to the particular situation covered by it.

Let me demonstrate this approach by two illustrations—one covering the applicability to the last decade of the legal formula for the determination of current returns on corporate investments developed in the period prior thereto, and the other covering the problem of the applicability to any particular utility of a determination of current returns based

on the over-all average investment experience of utilities generally.

In the application of the test of compensatory rates under the rule of *Smyth v. Ames*, decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the lower federal courts, and other courts, in reliance thereon, viewed corporate credit securities, real estate mortgage securities, and legal interest rates in the period from 1909 to 1923 in the same category; and viewed the comparative return requirements of corporate senior and junior securities in the same period on the basis of their comparative risk positions.

Statistics Are Important

Would you approach these decisions as having established a legal formula applicable for the decade following 1923 as before? Or would you approach the formula as one not of law but of economics, whose application to that decade was justifiable only on the basis of a corresponding corporate financial picture? On the latter approach, there would be available to you evidence that the apparent simplicity of pre-war and immediate post-war corporate finance had disappeared in the following decade in favor of the intricacy of corporate finance of many variable factors, precluding the possibility of any such comparisons with corporate credit securities as theretofore apparently had been justified, as was pointed out in a recent case before the Supreme Court of the United States. There would be available to you evidence also that the investment characteristics of the period covered by the decisions no longer controlled in the following decade the comparative return requirements of corporate securities on the basis of their risk position.

Would you, with a knowledge of the intricacies of corporate finance of the past decade and of the variable factors therein influencing investment demand for corporate securities just discussed, attach significance to any determination of the actual or probable current returns on corporate investments of any specified utility in any one year or over a period of years during that decade which was based on the over-all average investment experience of utilities generally? Or would you demonstrate, by the widely varied actual experiences of corporate securities, the improbability of any such significance, as was pointed out in a recent case before the Supreme Court of the United States? And would you not make use of evidence, as appeared in the record therein, that any determination based on the experience of other business undertakings could have significance only to the extent warranted by the probability of the comparability of their respective financing experience, as well as of their respective financial structures and operating experience as financing factors?

* * * *

The picture which I have just given you focuses attention on the observation made in 1897 by Mr. Justice Holmes, then of the Supreme Judicial Court of

Massachusetts, at the dedication of the new hall of the Boston University School of Law, that

"For a rational study of the law the black-letter man may be the man of the present, but the man of the future is the man of statistics and the master of economics."

It is apparent from the present picture that that future day has already arrived!

TRACY LEADS AMERICAN LABOR AT GENEVA

(Continued from page 239)

"It will be noted that in so framing this item of the agenda, the governing body wished to give effect to the desire of the conference, as expressed in 1934, that the general question of the reduction of hours of work should be maintained on its agenda. The governing body made a choice of a number of industries as regards which the application of the reduction of hours of work might be immediately considered. In making this choice, it was mainly influenced by the desire to ensure that an effective start should be made within the most suitable field. The reports to be submitted to the conference by the International Labour Office will therefore include the necessary drafts to enable the nineteenth session to take final decisions at once, if it so desires."

One effort of the International Labour Office of course has been to point out ways by which nations may work together. It scans economic developments in each country and points out similar developments in other nations. The I. L. O. Yearbook for 1933, for instance, has this to say about economic planning, a measure that has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

"Side by side with this new orientation of international trade there is the phenomenal growth of what, for lack of a better name, may be referred to as national economic planning. In many ways 'planning' is not an appropriate term, the actual measures taken being in many cases *ad hoc* and unplanned to a degree. But while the methods adopted may sometimes be ill-judged the movement itself is of the very greatest significance. Particularly is it momentous to the groups making up the International Labour Organization, whose interests are vitally affected. In economic planning it is not only a question of whether the plans adopted are likely to give good economic results—although that of course is of great importance—but also whether they are socially sound. Planning in itself, it is necessary to remember, is not a new thing. For the last several generations the economy of the world has been a 'planned' economy, the guiding principles of the earlier methods being the fullest possible freedom to individual initiative with some restrictions upon the more extreme manifestations of the individual acquisitive-

ness that went with it. The present economic and social situation is the outcome of that system of planning, and the world, judging by its actions, has come to distrust its inherent validity. What the guiding principles of the new economic order are likely to be will no doubt appear more clearly during the next few years. At present the question is in the balance. The philosophy and ultimate aims of planned economy of the new type are yet to be worked out. But if in the future a true prosperity is to be attained, it would seem essential that the new economic organization of society be consciously directed towards the concepts, to which the International Labour Organization is itself dedicated, of social justice and international peace."

HOLLYWOOD TECHNICIANS CAN NEVER NOD

(Continued from page 245)

This "shot" completed, the process is repeated at another location, or a return is made to the studio, and the next sequence is gone into under practically the same routine.

Technical Genius Employed

As mentioned in a previous article, the men on the "shooting line" would be helpless without an efficient supply and research department behind them. The order of the day is research and improvement. Not all the genius in the picture business is among the actors, authors, and directors. Constantly and quietly, unknown to the general public, contribution after contribution has been made to our present-day state of near-perfection by the electrical and mechanical divisions of the various studios. A recent check-up of one major studio showed over 1,100 people in the technical departments.

A definite objective on the part of the research departments has been to place at the disposal of authors and directors new fields for the expression of their genius through the use of color: to dispense with the limitations of black and white and gray in the art of screen story-telling, to add life and substance to shadows fitting across the screen.

The production of color pictures has brought many new problems to the industry. They affect every branch, in many cases upsetting the stabilized practices of many years: the wardrobe, make-up, set-building and design are all affected. Yet we find them readily and effectively adapting themselves to this new medium of expression.

The very essence of color is light. The burden of coming through with flying colors rests most heavily on the electrical and set-lighting division, and be it said again, they have not been found wanting.

Today, the entire industry waits with bated breath the public's verdict—its acceptance or rejection—of the soon to be released super production, "Becky Sharp." If you and I—the public—like it, if we take it to our hearts, it is certain that the near future will see a

wide adoption of color pictures. This picture is heralded as being in the forefront of color-picturing work.

Behind this major accomplishment stands the personality of Mr. William Johnson, head of the electrical and mechanical department of R. K. O. studio. Mr. Johnson, or "Bill," as he is affectionately known to the hundreds of men under him, and his staff were faced with many problems, each in its turn being surmounted by the members of the department and its chief.

Johnson Has Good Record

For the accomplishment of the task, "Bill" Johnson was well-prepared. For many years prior to his entry into the picture industry, he worked as an electrical construction superintendent on various jobs, particularly in the northwest. He has the distinction of having been personal set-lighting foreman to "America's Sweetheart," Miss Mary Pickford, making his contribution, as set-lighting foreman, to many of the pictures that have made cinema history.

He is capably assisted by Charles Munroe, one of the best-known and most highly accredited figures in the electrical set-lighting departments in the industry. Under Charles Munroe's direction are the set-lighting foremen and assistants, the rigging foremen, and the hundreds of lamp operators required by this studio. He is assisted by Ray Simbro and an office staff consisting of Herman Lipney, Allen Pettibone, Pete McGillivray, and Warren Brown.

To Ray Simbro goes the credit of having been set-lighting foreman on one of the outstanding pictures of all time—"Bird of Paradise," most of which was made on location at Honolulu. Charles Munroe was general superintendent of all electrical matters in connection with the production of this picture, and accompanied the troupe to location to personally supervise this accomplishment.

The construction and maintenance end of that large studio is handled by Johnny Cuppett, who is himself, and has under him on his staff, all old-timers—competent mechanics and members of the I. B. E. W.

Under the direction of "Bill" Johnson and his staff, the set-lighting foremen have made such pictures as "Little Minister" and "Down to Their Last Yacht," which were both done by Brother "Bart" Barton; "The Silver Streak" and "Gay Divorcee" by Brother Jimmie Almond; "The Richest Girl in the World" and "Romance of Manhattan" by Brother Frank Uecker. Brother Leo Green, who recently left another major studio to affiliate with R. K. O., is making "She." Brother Bert Wayne made the popular "Flying Down to Rio" and others. Brother Orville Beckett is responsible for "Village Tale" and "Captain Hurricane." Brother "Monty" Montgomery made "Secrets of the French Police" and "Let's Try Again." "Morning Glory" and others were made by Brother Cleo Crabtree, while Brother Paul Bristow made "Age of Innocence," and "Kentucky Kernels."

Assisting these foremen on these various assignments were Brothers Charles Ackerman, John Thwaites, George Marquenie, Guy Merry, Leland Armstrong, William Wilkes, Fred Caldwell, Kenneth Van Horn, and William Munroe, who are in each case responsible for the placement of men on the sets, and in general assist the foreman in the performance of the multitudinous duties in connection with "shooting."

They Made Rio Film

Two of the best-known set-lighting foremen are Brothers James Vaiana and Charles Ferguson, who are assigned to the technical division of production termed "process work." They are responsible to a large degree for the spectacular "shots" in such pictures as "King Kong," "Flying Down to Rio," and the "Gay Divorcee."

Brother Bert Wayne was set-lighting foreman on the color production "Becky Sharp." The R. K. O. studio, at that time under peak production, did not have sufficient stage space, so that available space at the R. K. O.-Pathe studio was drafted for that purpose. Before this picture went into production, it was necessary for the electrical department to spend over three months in experimental work. It was necessary to devise new lights and manufacture them. Special globes and "inkies" were designed and manufactured by lamp concerns, to specifications.

An instance of the problems that daily confront the technical force behind the people on the "shooting line" was the desire on the part of the director to show the shadow of a marching army on the screen. To get the desired effect, no single arc was available with sufficient light. To use a bank of lights would throw distorted shadows. A solution was reached by the design and construction of a single arc consuming two hundred and fifty amperes of current, and a happy director was able to convey to the millions who view the picture, his thought, in a new way.

It was desired on another occasion to show a woman blushing. To accomplish this effect, special lights had to be designed, and a system of dimmers was arranged to change the lighting of the subject, emphasizing the color of the subject's cheeks, without any other photographic change being apparent.

Truly, the motion picture set is the meeting place for art and science—where the genius of the artist and the genius of the technician are on a common ground, for a common purpose: to bring romance and adventure to the people of the world.

Under the direction of the set-lighting foreman and the cinematographer on this production was at times an immense amount of equipment. In the working out of the color problems, it is said that more than 35,000 carbons and 7,000 sheets of colored gelatin were used. More than 70 sun-arcs, each consuming around 140 amperes, were used at one time, as well as many other types of lighting equipment. Special globes

and lamps were designed. To light the sets for this production, it is said, took more than 700,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, or enough to take care of the electrical needs of 20,000 average homes for a month.

Great as was the accomplishment in this and similar instances there is no such thing as resting on the laurels won. This is not a static industry. Tomorrow, and the many tomorrows to come, will each bring new problems to be solved. More insistent demands for the new—the unusual—the unique—each to be met in its turn by the ingenuity of the electrical staffs of the studios, in collaboration with the artistic, the research, and the mechanical branch of this immense industry.

Portable Generator Developed

It will perhaps interest the readers of the JOURNAL to know of a recent portable direct current generator, developed and built in the shops of the R. K. O. studio, under the direction of William Johnson, a photo of which accompanies this article.

The power plant consists of a Sterling marine motor, developing 400 horsepower at 2,000 revolutions per minute, direct-coupled to a Westinghouse 85 kilowatt compound generator. This generator is compensated to deliver a flat characteristic, has seven brushes, and delivers approximately 1,400 amperes at 110 volts.

The gas plant is water-cooled, the water in turn being cooled by an electrically-driven fan, the fan speed being rheostat-regulated, to permit accurate temperature control. Oil for the crankcase is fed under pressure from an oil reservoir on one side of the machine, the capacity of which is 12 gallons.

A radiator, also variable speed fan-controlled, in the oil line keeps the oil at the proper temperature. Electrically-driven gasoline pumps feed the fuel from two 52-gallon drums mounted on the trailer. Sufficient fuel capacity for about 15 hours continuous running is carried in these drums, the consumption being about six gallons per hour, when delivering 1,000 amperes. Indicators show pressure of fuel lines at carburetor.

It will be noted that this entire plant is built on skids. It may be mounted on a flat car, in the hold of a ship, or even skidded over rough country, where it is impossible to run a truck or trailer.

The particular plant pictured here was designed primarily for the needs of a picture being made on an island off the coast of Southern California, where other source of power was not available.

An interesting side-light on some of the problems to be met peculiar to the motion picture industry is the development of the means of muffling the sound naturally emanating from this plant when in operation. Special mufflers were designed to eliminate certain sounds below the threshold of audibility. While not apparent to the ear, such sounds can overload the sound-recording system, causing distortion.

Without development of equipment such as this by the electrical departments

of the various studios, the making of modern motion pictures would be impossible. The electrical store-rooms of the major studios bear silent testimony to the progress made in the industry. Hung from rafters and stored on the shelves are many obsolete types of lighting equipment, each in its day the "last word." Each to the old-timer recalls to the memory a phase of the business. A thousand gadgets gathering dust, each exemplifying the answer to some problem by the problem-answering department—the electrical staffs of the motion picture studios.

The general acceptance of color by the public, it is expected, will have a far-reaching influence on the industry. The enormous amount of light used and the nature of the light required will inevitably bring about the redesigning of equipment, just as sound and new types of film negative brought about an almost complete revision of equipment, being changed from arc lights to incandescent, or "inkies," as they are commonly termed.

The use of arcs with a preponderance of light in the blue end of the spectrum made the use of negative film sensitive to the blues necessary, but because the old types of arcs were noisy, and the highly sensitive "mikes" used for sound recording picked up this noise, and because development of powerful incandescent lights and new and faster film negatives sensitive to the red end of the spectrum made it possible, the change to the newer types of equipment was made. The hard-light man became almost a person of the past. It is thought that the trend of the industry at present will be in the direction of reviving hard lights, creating a demand for the hard-light operators.

Not all the problems incidental to the motion picture business are in the studios. Part of them are also problems of the various organizations servicing the studios. Among the latter might be classed Local Union No. 40, I. B. E. W.

This local operates under an International agreement with the major studios, co-operating with the studio managers, as well as with the sound and electrical chiefs, in working to solve the human equations; working to furnish promptly competent men in all the branches under our jurisdiction; to avoid, when possible, and, when impossible, to iron out misunderstandings that may creep in; to continue to carry out the successful and co-operative arrangements between the producers and the International, that have been in effect since 1926; to, in short, serve effectively this huge industry and the men engaged in it.

FROZEN PRICES—AND THE WAY OUT

(Continued from page 241)

of controls leaves the investors, the workers, and the consumers with great and basic interests in industrial activity but with a minimum of control over it.

"In that major part of industry which is dominated by modern corporations,

the crucial problem is not the transfer of ownership or of any other interest, but rather the locus of control over industrial policy."

The weakness of NRA has been that labor and the consumer have not had anything, having nominal voice in the deliberations of code authority and administration. If any kind of efficient administrative price-fixing is to succeed, it must follow the suggestion made in the foregoing by Mr. Means. Mr. Means feels that labor has not played in enough instances the important role of shaping industrial policies. He names only two instances: that of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and that of the United Mine Workers in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. He forgets the function of the standard railway unions in many railway systems and the work of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through the Council for Industrial Relations of that industry. Labor would play a more positive part if it had the opportunity.

WORK RELIEF BEGINS TO SHOW OUTLINES

(Continued from page 249)

provements in naval reservations, work at yards and docks, etc.

Interior Department

General Land Office, clerical help for preservation of records in land office.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, projects on Indian reservations.

Office of Education, clerical assistance in connection with educational research.

Geological Survey, topographic maps.

Bureau of Reclamation, irrigation and reclamation projects.

National Park Service, projects for roads, fire lanes and other developments of national park areas.

LABOR ATTACKS FASCISM ON THREE FRONTS

(Continued from page 248)

I. L. G. W. U. and other unions see what has happened to wages and to unions under Mussolini and Hitler they are less likely to become the victims of demagogues.

German Unions Were Strong

When an examination is made of the position of German labor before Hitlerism it is evident that labor in America has no reason to feel that it could retain its strength under Fascism. Under the German republic labor occupied a strong position, it had won advances that American labor has not yet achieved. The research offices of the trade unions, their statistical bureaus on unemployment and all other problems concerning labor, were so admirably run and so reliable that the state could not do without them and the trade unions were the accepted authority for the statistics on which the government labor policies were based.

Financially the unions were strong. Each year the national federations paid

out hundreds of millions of marks, mostly in sick, relief, and other benefits to their members. Industrial collective bargaining was well organized through factory councils and factory wage commissions. In addition to the strike as a weapon of compulsion against employers the German trade unions had the labor court, in which their representatives were seated and were recognized by the government in labor disputes. In social legislation they had won a social insurance system that embraced all phases of employment, sickness, invalidism, accident, old age and death, as well as unemployment insurance. They had laws for the protection of women in industry and enforced a ban on child labor.

How the powerful and militant trades unions were so thoroughly destroyed that they now occupy a position like that of the weakest company union—how their leaders were imprisoned and their posts filled by Nazi spoilsmen, their funds impounded by the Nazi treasury, their publications banned, their organizations and activities disrupted, is shown step by step in the publication, "Labor Under Hitler." This is particularly instructive to American trade unionists because it shows the methods used.

Because of their very strength the trade unions could not be allowed to survive under a Fascist regime. That every powerful opponent, or possible opponent, must be destroyed was, and is, the Hitler idea. Now the present German Labor Front is Nazi controlled and its organization is such that the Nazis believe their hold cannot be broken. Into it have been thrown not only trade unionists but, with the idea of disrupting any possible unity, "the whole German population, from the leading industrialist and business man down to the last non-union man in the street." Then the whole conglomerate mass was turned into a sports and holiday organization.

Nazi Company Unions

Instead of meeting to discuss wages and working conditions the shop or factory group, once so active and influential, now meets with its employers present, to hear a little lecture and perhaps be shown a propaganda movie. Dues, however, are still collected, but despite the greatly increased membership achieved by sweeping the whole population into the organization, the benefits paid out are not one-tenth of those dispersed by the old trade union groups.

Employers' associations have benefited by the merging of their interests with the Nazi state—they have become more powerful and the new regime has become in many ways the servant of the industrialists.

The trade union organizations are sunk without a trace. But what has Fascism in Germany done to the worker's economic condition? It has raised his cost of living enormously. Aiming at making the country "self-sufficient" because war is anticipated if not actually intended, Hitler has erected trade barriers and tariffs that have run up the cost of foodstuffs and other essential commodities to two or three times their world price. Wheat is 69 marks per metric ton in

Liverpool where the price of wheat is determined for the world. It is 199 marks per ton in Germany. Butter, which costs 78 marks per 200 weight in Copenhagen, is 254 marks for the same quantity in Germany.

Unemployment figures are difficult to untangle, as official reports cannot be relied upon. The booklet speaks of the "gigantic juggling of employment figures," declaring that "not only have the figures been falsified, but millions of workers have been purposely dropped from the Nazi reports." These forgotten men and women of Germany have been buried in the concentration camps, the prisons, the labor and military training camps and other Nazi devices. And of the employed, a great part is really engaged in forced labor and another part is working only part time while reported in official statistics as working full time.

One index regarded as reliable, the Sickness Insurance Fund, under which all German workers earning less than 3,600 marks per year must be insured, shows a figure of 3,100,000 less persons employed in the summer of 1934 than in the summer of 1929. By various reckonings the American bulletin arrives at a figure of approximately 6,000,000 unemployed, nearly one third of the employable population.

The decline in the wage level is not shown entirely by the official figures, even assuming these to be correct. A wage survey published by the German Labor Front showed an average weekly wage of 26 marks (about \$6.40.)

Considering the numerous official deductions, and the considerable rise in the cost of living, it is said that the real wage level has declined 21.5 per cent from January, 1933, to spring, 1934, under Nazi rule. During this period prices for fats increased 170 per cent, margarine 182 per cent, eggs 39.3 per cent, potatoes 100 per cent.

What has happened in Germany is typical of what happens to labor under Fascist domination. Studies of conditions in Italy and Austria bear out this conclusion. In Italy the agricultural worker receives about \$2 or \$2.50 per week, the lowest of any important country in Europe, due to the policies of Mussolini, who declared in a public speech that "fortunately the Italian people are not yet used to eating three times a day." The destruction of trade unions is necessary to establish the power of Fascist dictatorship, which these agencies of free workers will oppose as long as they are able to fight—and when they are gone the whole body of workers may be engulfed in virtual serfdom.



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1	14430 14436	43	386233 386250	109	32410	176	523207 523208	280	957961 957970
1	61624 61628	43	588071 588136	109	522328 522348	177	493070 493084	281	683282 683307
1	133096 133109	44	970244 970250	110	682724 682850	177	672751 672790	284	971800 971815
1	156618 156624	45	235991	111	915268 915275	178	19196 19200	288	52522
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2	622291 622470	46	29333 29344	114	235250 235255	180	560475 560532	291	342190 342208
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3	AJ, 10201-10854	48	478975 479162	116	477271 477325	186	957811 957827	301	274229 274236
3	AJ, 11001-11373	48	518578 518645	117	238689 238720	190	519656 519684	302	290513 290532
3	AJ, 11401-11431	50	222239 222242	120	319229 319244	191	935345 935355	303	528451 528461
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3	A4H, 1533-1600	51	556759 556815	121	708028 708071	193	527108 527292	305	238456 238479
3	A4H, 1662-1743	52	584423 584432	122	44779 44785	193	533401 533428	306	28251 28255
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3	BH, 86-88	56	904196 904200	125	29849 29850	194	563073 563250	309	469506 469687
3	CJ, 425-519	57	318410 318431	125	648768 649252	194	802501 802541	309	522705 522901
3	CH, 10-12	58	32131 32342	127	857557 857571	195	703520 703645	309	532651 532686
3	OA, 7373-7400	58	138623 138668	128	147837 147842	196	121544 121546	311	25792 25793
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3	OA, 9201-9277	58	467501 467512	130	593318 593876	204	237544 237547	313	205841 205844
3	OA, 9801-9854	59	128578 128593	131	234457 234500	205	525888 525906	313	248219 248241
3	XG, 49002-49200	59	576396 576497	133	304056 304105	208	884558 884582	318	81932 81933
3	XG, 51542-51543	60	252855 252926	134	54317 54350	209	486394 486415	318	969820 969843
3	XG, 51679-52880	60	445431 445500	134	356095 356250	210	666026 666107	319	952301 952306
3	XG, 53001-53143	64	13541 13543	134	356785 357000	211	429491 429540	321	268651 268653
3	XG, 53201-53287	64	491981 492130	134	357638 357750	211	660041 660080	321	913356 913400
3	XG, 53401-53478	64	590342 590397	134	359664 360000	212	18475 18586	322	958887 958889
4	254151 254158	65	678381 678543	134	363210 363484	212	203244 203250	323	2790 2802
5	428810 428883	66	321458 321484	134	363902 364141	212	685501 685721	323	400188 400398
5	587481 587534	66	650761 651100	134	366595 366750	213	46951 47113	324	200022 200022
6	141974 142005	67	522901 522920	134	367386 367500	213	47801 47900	324	698261 698289
6	532794 533030	67	937492 937500	134	431251 432000	213	131310 131311	325	427068 427125
7	592570 592659	68	436782 436793	134	432001 432750	213	280355 280500	326	232498 232503
8	377085 377137	68	440901 440982	134	622501 622599	213	639001 639587	326	418248 418691
8	594830 594865	69	532996 532998	134	623251 624000	214	45122 45126	328	131034 131079
9	270881 270882	72	958612 958619	134	624001 624750	214	471604 471616	333	243759 243759
9	456851 457220	73	15946 15960	134	624751 624780	214	524101 524198	333	426548 426641
10	246649 246658	73	22311 22320	134	625501 626220	214	537739 537750	335	87821 87827
12	183174 183186	73	456678 456745	134	626251 626841	214	942475 942486	339	84315 84316
14	37396 37403	76	565818 565897	134	627001 627215	215	247946 247973	339	586595 586640
16	217267 217267	77	183077 183174	134	627751 627915	217	252966 252975	340	348673 348749
16	559908 559991	77	680407 680840	134	730964 731006	222	108927 108943	342	644592 644596
17	50971 50973	79	424321 424404	135	962604 962620	224	299779 299812	343	949711 949732
17	644091 644610	80	277651 277657	136	212654 212656	225	654252 654258	344	652131 652147
18	133344 133348	80	965634 965673	136	378139 378150	228	489385 489415	345	888153 888158
18	256020 256037	81	486999 487040	136	429970 430029	229	973258 973266	347	529981 530058
18	614351 614725	82	48314 48314	136	501901 501970	230	631684 631737	348	123043 123043
21	254183 254204	82	259071 259073	137	244537 244543	231	473551 473587	348	274794 274900
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27	185447 185455	84	261534 261554	150	684019 684050	235	886606 886615	351	197863 197887
28	9541 10798	84	307494 307500	151	47726 47727	236	937912 937923	352	693036 693223
28	129171 129174	84	708751 708783	151	152140 152140	237	231263 231287	353	102041 102042
28	404383 404400	86	406561 406762	151	638354 638569	238	924433 924443	353	400913 400932
28	427666 427988	86	497543 497640	152	779928 779950	240	558827 558841	353	539486 539710
28	489901 490710	87	886049 886053	153	148282 148304	241	386417 386429	354	520817 520872
30	493817 493822	88	663768 663785	155	300041 300045	243	139194 139201	357	53666 53682
31	184578 184659	91	237565 237575	156	520233 520254	245	552331 552700	357	221889 221896
31	633309 633493	93	935211 935217	159	195475 195476	246	967668 967697	358	445801 446100
32	627510 627521	94	940328 940334	159	603955 604005	247	318542 318548	358	506101 506158
33	247202 247207	95	235110 235130	160	164401 164448	252	772331 772342	358	507151 507416
35	419616 419664	96	18679 18680	160	252231 252268	253	897252 897289	360	248968 248973
37	375936 375957	96	29888 29902	160	271649 271650	254	905185 905189	360	565037 565091
38	136701 136706	96	309909 309980	161	903539 903555	255	56833 56837	363	417087 417117
38	427776 428360	100	26790 26792	163	503401 503484	256	905041 905054	370	939736 939739
38	512106 512440	100	36944 36946	163	965996 966000	257	501639 501655	371	897743 897748
39	16403 16410	101	283066 283095	164	266093 266130	259	168962 169006	372	55217 55217
39	251476 251480	101	284637 284645	164	406841 406860	260	651471 651475	372	483483 483511
39	552788 552970	103	30151 30164	164	409131 409500	263	235705 235753	373	656024 656028
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40	690624 690750	106	265060 265069	173	651888 651892	270	86378 86388	384	28451 28460
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41	72692 72692	107	226623 226636	175	38943 38947	276	482881 482908	394	974463 974477
41	492387 492500	107	238879 238979	175	967131 967164	277	294339 294356	396	373444 373484
41	546844 547255	108	85394 85395						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
397	72027	548	621219	684	500141	854	722170	8056	8391, 8512,
397	489119	549	11835	685	633818	855	236699	8582	8734, 8794,
400	244961	550	550686	686	429079	855	522001	87	49029, 49054,
401	637556	551	66536	687	182401	856	468933	49075	49083, 49132,
403	626632	552	95845	687	271952	856	498369	49135	49140, 52543,
405	501969	553	226919	687	252347	857	620685	52629	
406	680806	554	898360	693	208056	858	487871	9	619373.
407	618536	557	942799	693	503101	862	247028	12	183178.
408	149308	558	285353	693	896998	863	480667	16	559903-906.
408	172809	558	492936	694	134211	864	549936	25	592091.
408	526766	559	86085	694	673501	865	402415	28	10071.
409	172325	559	706501	695	241426	869	441561	10142	
411	230951	561	66742	697	51320	870	422402	427710	777, 864,
413	41106	561	634909	697	524777	873	164104	489926	946, 490268.
413	437673	562	920646	697	604753	873	909559	35	419616, 618.
413	645046	561	741024	698	233213	878	488416	40	158943, 694258.
415	936551	565	225132	698	244967	881	250000	43	588107, 125.
416	963553	567	541723	698	159597	881	264157	48	478975, 49025, 034,
421	7896	568	370700	702	162401	881	441903	056	061, 070, 076,
424	944592	569	23470	702	498861	883	492621	094	160-162,
425	262141	569	606977	702	699856	885	30653	518581	610, 612,
426	190979	570	496537	704	160043	885	254634	644	
426	951391	573	903771	707	970661	886	442754	50	620471.
427	527730	574	24066	708	163214	889	161138	58	431090, 099, 455285.
428	519301	574	598826	708	500722	889	496270	65	678488, 523.
428	938986	577	57335	709	89287	890	239278	66	321458.
429	191935	577	484263	710	487505	890	889066	80	965672.
429	489901	580	961969	711	5253	900	263444	83	697028.
429	231583	583	249460	711	343469	901	968934	104	338528, 558, 622.
430	499606	583	468096	711	697501	901	263444	107	238911.
431	39343	583	499260	712	583574	902	498701	121	245425.
431	193447	584	434109	712	583574	903	274653	130	522125, 535804, 806,
434	945451	584	647358	714	557514	903	490209	871	889, 593441,
438	245651	585	246579	716	20551	906	491701	500	
438	379352	585	636868	716	289877	912	6200	131	234458, 462-463,
438	728251	588	384361	716	601911	912	594166	469	
440	914034	588	384361	717	9871	914	378865	150	684047.
441	939546	589	369712	717	223288	915	76010	166	213544, 548.
442	40010	589	502501	719	553679	918	221570	176	523207.
443	893277	590	950902	722	550044	918	230284	193	519762.
443	340660	591	953659	723	221481	919	923160	194	563185.
444	182103	593	624810	723	636116	922	374324	217	252970.
445	240999	595	45987	724	496684	922	163820	233	375739.
446	250666	595	158671	724	666790	928	518748	246	967669, 692.
446	952982	595	699037	728	901113	928	672503	263	235718.
449	910752	598	490501	729	622681	937	672503	321	913359.
457	759863	600	930666	730	274979	940	510001	326	418284.
458	481952	601	546689	730	443703	948	31678	349	525737.
459	208505	602	20870	730	490808	948	520102	377	132244.
459	234042	602	518411	731	484059	948	561847	397	489157.
459	428631	607	229883	732	244341	948	695251	400	244982.
460	616031	610	487254	734	665324	949	941598	408	526844.
461	864660	613	44071	735	663469	953	912846	415	936552.
465	466393	613	237301	736	967322	956	83917	426	951396.
467	480378	613	661521	743	591061	958	242724	430	499607.
468	666449	615	239823	745	163504	968	313638	488	549159, 161-162,
470	250224	617	50410 (original)	745	501017	970	233543	180	
474	247785	617	795568	748	227332	970	253661	494	17606.
474	669001	618	282487	757	946167	978	74676	501	440844, 441080, 123,
475	941581	618	480122	758	270239	991	914630	540944	949, 952.
477	947016	619	482165	758	517888	995	483809	509	669374.
479	495698	621	921421	760	258493	996	65287	510	58201.
480	248744	623	869215	(Original)		1002	529025	528	474970.
481	34408	629	256793	760	542724	1024	82569	554	898368.
481	575781	630	948207	762	9007	1024	548438	567	541777.
482	498919	630	245289	762	968258	1025	649649	583	468114.
483	23727	631	509101	763	521101	1029	906207	610	487281-290.
483	609937	632	925463	763	959382	1032	938271	623	869217.
488	31385	632	240125	764	227931	1036	236850	646	47679.
488	549139	633	240125	770	380020	1037	404571	657	962197-198.
492	543224	634	254281	772	702492	1047	664506	660	8503, 924849.
493	896530	634	958616	774	242363	1054	234686	677	875124.
494	17638	637	244040	774	505201	1057	482742	687	182401.
494	182141	640	33443	777	215267	1072	859016	697	524815, 828, 855,
494	645751	640	621166	777	242468	1086	21656	850921	
497	204568	643	961698	777	215267	1091	519915	707	970661-679.
499	176736	644	482508	779	249381	1095	207455	724	666790, 812.
499	255306	646	47678	779	263553	1095	532379	748	227121, 331, 241697.
499	489744	647	972042	782	930126	1101	940702	763	959386, 395.
500	21456	649	226088	784	223675	1101	81888	774	242366.
500	563731	649	329076	784	468231	1108	81888	794	632664, 678.
501	94666	650	253929	787	964294	1118	965212	811	64756-64757.
501	440749	650	281576	792	919473	1131	949915	824	237717.
501	540941	656	964991	792	919473	1135	973923	870	422433.
502	53466	657	257262	794	39767	1141	340282	906	491706.
502	885478	657	962204	794	175662	1141	435083	912	594212, 297.
504	813999	658	39588	794	632550	1144	81599	970	233564.
507	668293	660	8501	798	595572	1144	508701	996	65287.
508	421594	660	924856	801	969423	1147	688521	1036	236862.
509	669364	660	192819	802	237087	1154	4692	1141	340284, 309, 435128.
510	35296	661	240433	809	485446	1154	963798		
514	762421	663	159508	810	275568	1156	416617		
515	631869	663	186001	810	491415				
517	519023	663	466366	811	64753				
520	959886	663	481371	813	930467				
521	234293	664	83419	817	127921				
521	245882	664	970125	817	583359				
522	966568	665	55916	817	707365				
526	945767	665	282369	819	892471				
528	44551	665	470200	820	144821				
528	574907	668	481583	824	237707				
529	47947	669	241977	831	165001				
530	485732	671	237778	833	492601				
533	963510	671	494709	835	225987				
536	905517	673	663486	838	208370 (Original)				
537	251476	676	83331	838	894145				
538	19105	677	20160	840	971473				
539	497434	677	875072	842	625067				
540	251101	678	241982	844	234125				
540	900587	678	227574	846	265687				
544	41442	679	955552	846	276178				
544	547751	680	144660	846	492312				
545	495901	680	957082	848	242578				
545	952797	683	16690	848	660755				
		683	243843	850	746417				
				851	931055				

MISSING

151-47725.
193-738081-084.
212-18514-18570.
236-937915.
307-248445.
349-609545-548.
577-57336.
595-158664.
698-244968.
912-594281-295.

VOID

3-AJ. 9182. 9647.
9652. 9730. 9734.
9910. 10040. 10375.
10633. 10693. 11080.
11307. 11325. 11362.
3-A4H. 1551. 1697.
3-OA. 7373. 7382.
7894. 7978. 7999.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING-RECEIVED

1-133089-094.
9-619373.
214-537719-737.
236-937902-903, 906,
908-909.
394-974454.
617-795541-550.
657-962197-198.

BLANK

28-427980-983.
43-386234.
46-568130.
82-396668-670.
164-676508-510, 406860.
211-660077-080.
269-589616-620.
380-493207.
465-466435.
660-192747-750.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Time for some more fishing stories and we don't care how whopping you make them. Had one from Walter Hendrick and he must have got ashamed of himself for he wrote us to hold it out, but we are going to print it pretty soon if he doesn't write and tell us why not.

* * *

Familiar Faces on the Job

There was Reilly and Butler and Handratty, too,
These brave men made up the electric crew.
There was Billito and Smitty and Joe Corley, too,
These men of valor are the pipe gallery crew.
Now Corley and Reilly at cards would see-saw.
Old Brother Reilly, some shakes on the draw,
Forgot that "Bad Eye" Joe Curley was a lightning south-paw.
So the fight grew quite hot and both of 'em shot.
Now there was no victor for both died on the spot.
There was Brooks and Turner and McCarthy, too—
These men made up the re-oiling crew.
There was me and Bob Johnson and Johnny Fitzmaurice—
The latter with face not designed for a chorus.
Brooks had a reputation he held with some pride,
Of never letting himself to be guyed;
And Brooks, so it seems, had some common complaint,
And against all Hebrews he was laying a taint.
When he had finished, having said all he knew,
We slyly informed him that Fitz was a Jew!
When told this lie, Brooks looked like he'd cry,
But if truth were known, he wished he could fly!

A. W. BOYD,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Ohm, Sweet Ohm!

The handsome young woman was ushered into Mrs. Biltmore's luxurious drawing room and a few minutes later that formidable dowager herself majestically entered.

"How do you do?" said Mrs. Biltmore, motioning the other to a seat. "I presume you are familiar with alternating and direct current switchboards, rheostat control, transformer and dynamo construction? Also, I hope you fully understand armature winding and wire splicing?"

The young woman nodded assent.

"You can make minor repairs to a generator, and, of course, have had experience with thermostatic controls and the operation of magnetos?"

"Certainly, madam."

"Are you thoroughly versed in electro-magnetics and insulation technique?"

"I am."

"Well, I think you'll do. My last cook blew out fuses every time she attempted to cook a meal or do the wash."

HARRY ARMSTRONG, L. U. No. 3.

Oh, yes; here is a fishing story and it is a good one, though you fellows are not the first ones it happened to:

Marking the Spot

It happened as the last few days of the fishing season were drawing to a close. A bunch of Brothers from L. U. No. 481 were spending the week-end fishing in Lake Freeman. Slim Thomas and Ted Brennan were in one boat and had fished all day with fair success and just as dark was falling it seemed that all the fish in the lake took a fancy to Slim's and Ted's bait. It got too dark to fish so Slim said, "Ted, mark this place so we can find it in the morning."

Ted, feeling rosy with the world, said, "Okey doke, I marked her." They rowed back to camp and just as they were pulling in toward shore Slim again said, "Ted, did you mark that place?" Ted said, "Sure. I marked her, right here on the side of the boat."

"Well, of all the dumb stunts," said Slim, with other language which we will not include, "We might not get this same boat tomorrow."

GREENE, L. U. No. 481.

* * *

Abe Glick, having been unable to go out on the picket line with L. U. No. 3 recently, presents this poem as amends, and we like to think it is at least partly inspired by the fine portrait of "The Striker" used as frontispiece in the JOURNAL recently:

The Picket Sentry

Prompted by a most ardent ambition,
He strides steadily, speedily ahead,
Displaying signs that announce his mission—
To safeguard the source of his daily bread.

The elements' severe outburst of force
Cannot hinder nor diminish his vim,
For his goal is noble, righteous his cause,
To fight for what justly belongs to him!

When a despised "scab" shamelessly crawls
by,
Boldly ready his vacant job to fill,
He keeps calm, although his heart rends to cry,
And tries with brave efforts his scorn to still.

And when the day of reckoning'll arrive,
He'll rejoice with the cause he had cherished,
For his ideals are sure to survive,
While that faithless serpent shall have perished!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

For White Collars and Overalls

Depression's still here and it still does depress
Those willing workers to idleness;
To many a one it brings the tears,
Loss of all savings of past gone years.
There's not one today who of work is afraid,
No white collar man who won't pick up a spade—

Though in past years of work with brain or pen,

Once he despised overalls on men.

Today they stand, friends side by side

To battle for living to all denied;

Both idle with hunger, nothing ahead,

No money to buy food, some not even bread,

While children cry for something to eat,

Clothes all in rags, shoeless the feet.

Overalls, white collars—forced to one side,

Together as brothers on depression's tide

Suffering and waiting, the ebb to be ended

The flow to resume, contentment be rendered.

To cast on the waters they have not the bread

But hope on the turn to find depression

stark dead.

White collared, overalled—all waiting for

Prosperity's flow to contentment's shore.

WILLIAM T. WURM,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Dreams

Flowers now are plentiful
To decorate our home,
And carpet all the wooded paths,
No matter where we roam.

Nature must give us these buds
To brighten a saddened mind,
And places them in our gardens
Where they're not hard to find.

They have all a pleasing fragrance
That is added to their splendor,
To repay us for our service
That in this life we render.

Dame Nature gave us all these things
That we should feel content,
And forget some of the little things
We term as life's torment.

It's true that life has ups and downs
And each day brings its sorrow,
But think of the beautiful things in life
And try to smile tomorrow.

Now you may think that life is tough
And everything is wrong,
But don't break out in sorrow,
Instead break out in song.

You may have troubles many
And kind words hear but few—
Don't blame it on the other guy,
The trouble may be you.

Why, even the lowly little flower,
Whose days of life are few,
Holds its head up very high,
As though to beckon you.

If we were like that little flower
And spread happiness as we go,
How different this old world would be!
Troubles then we'd never know.

Our life is but a garden
And we are nature's plants,
And if a smile makes life beautiful
We can well afford that chance.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.



THE TRUE OUTCOME OF HISTORY IS TO BE FOUND NOT IN PARTICULAR INSTITUTIONS, BUT IN "THE INWARD POSSESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF MANKIND — RELIGION, ART, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MUSIC, PHILOSOPHY — BUT, ABOVE ALL, THE EVER WIDENING AND DEEPENING COMMUNION OF HUMAN MINDS AND SOULS WITH EACH OTHER." THE CHIEF CREATORS OF THIS RESULT ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE; IN THE REFORMERS, THE ARTISTS, THE SCIENTISTS, THE SCHOLARS, THE INVENTORS.

—ABBOTT PAYSON USHER AND
GEORGE UNWIN.

